

# ANNALS OF IOWA.

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VOL. X, No. 6.

DES MOINES, Iowa, JULY, 1912.

3D SERIES

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## PREHISTORIC VILLAGE SITES OF HARRISON COUNTY, IOWA.

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BY ROBERT F. GILDER.

About a mile south of the bustling city of Missouri Valley, Harrison county, Iowa, Prof. Bohumil Shimek of the State University of Iowa, found a large pile of fossil bones near a gravel pit where a number of men were at work. Prof. Shimek was at that time working out certain geological features of Harrison county for Calvin's geological survey of Iowa. The university professor secured the lot of bones and shipped several large cases of the fossils to Iowa City. Among the bones were portions of skeletons of primitive elephants, the sloth, musk ox, a giant horse and several smaller mammals. The find attracted considerable attention to Harrison county and also awakened a local interest which has extended in other directions, so that now there is an organized movement all over the county to secure the records of the past pertaining to its ancient fauna as well as such records of its extinct people as have and will be found and establish them in some public place where they will be available for study. This movement is being urged by some of the most prominent men in the county.

While it was pretty generally known locally that Harrison county was prolific in fossil remains the fact that unknown peoples had made a residence in the county was known to but few. But the truth is the county once probably contained more people than reside there today. It is quite likely that a complete archeological survey would result in establishing that fact beyond question.

I have made three archeological excursions into this county in the past three years. Although each has been brief I have

been able to secure a working knowledge of the archeological remains, a description of which, I believe, will not be devoid of interest.

Archeological remains in Harrison county can be divided into large mounds, smaller burial mounds, village sites and ruins of earth lodges, the latter not unlike in present appearance to numerous ruins on the west side of the Missouri river.

On my initial visit I examined a large mound situated on the south half of S. E. quarter Section 4, Range 79, Jefferson township. The base of the mound was nearly circular in shape and rested on the flood plain of Six-Mile creek. It measured 14 feet in height and 400 feet in diameter. Its surface was strewn with village refuse, chiefly potshards, pieces of flint and jasper, broken unio shells and boulders, many of the latter showing the markings of fire and some an attempt to form into cutting or scraping implements. The boulders were recognized as having come from the drift. An excavation into the mound to a depth of three feet revealed flakes of charcoal and the same sort of material scattered over the surface. The pottery was very thick, its binder being chiefly disintegrated granite.

I was informed by Dr. Charles S. Kennedy of Logan, who conveyed me to the mound, that the land was once owned by his father, David W. Kennedy, who purchased the property from the original homesteader, two years after the latter had obtained possession. Dr. Kennedy said that twenty years prior to our visit the mound had been 15 feet higher and that every plowing brought to the surface similar refuse material.

The mound seemed to me to have been partially formed when the flood waters of the creek cut through a neck of land connecting it to a hill 500 feet to the southeast. But the greater portion was surely artificial and it had probably been used many years as a residence site. Although the mound was half surrounded by much higher hills, no evidence was found that they had been used as residence sites. This earthwork has been named the Kennedy Mound.



Orange colored pot with four necks (actual size), collection  
of C. W. Lamb, Magnolia, Iowa. From a  
photograph by R. F. Gilder.





Among the smaller earthworks may be mentioned six mounds in a row in Calhoun township, two in Magnolia township, two in Raglan township, and three singular earth structures within a half mile of Pisgah each about 30 feet high and 100 feet in diameter at the base. Where a row of mounds appears they are always on a true line north and south.

A slight excavation was made in one of the Raglan township mounds, sufficient only to determine it had been erected for mortuary purposes—human bones being found within two feet of the surface.

Four feet from the surface on the farm of Mrs. A. L. Merchant near Magnolia a finely made copper knife was found which has been examined by the writer. The knife has four cutting edges and is made of native copper ore. One end of the knife seems to have been subjected to the action of fire.

A miniature copper ax was found by Mr. J. E. Swalley near his home. In the head end there appears to have been a small hole drilled, but the bridge has been broken away. It is well made of copper ore.

C. W. Lamb has in his possession a very finely made hematite celt,  $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and a half inch thick, which he found in what is called "Pottery Gulch". A description of this canyon is incorporated in this report. So far as known the above are the only metal implements which have been found in Harrison county.

In the fall of 1911, in company with Dr. C. M. Barbeau, an anthropologist attached to the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey, with headquarters in the Canadian National Museum at Ottawa, I made another archeological reconnaissance into Harrison county and discovered ruins of permanent earth dwellings, five excellent examples being located. Two were about 30 feet in their longest diameter and three averaged 45 feet. A small excavation in one of the latter

brought to light flint chips and a few potshards, the latter being a rough, thick ware of reddish exterior with a crushed stone binder.

The fields in which the larger houses are located are in a long valley well-protected on all sides by lofty loess hills which shut off the cold north winds of winter and provide ideal corn ground. Wherever plowed fields appear potshards and flints are thickly strewn. This is the case the full length of the valley—about three miles. Through the valley, which nowhere exceeds a half mile in width, meanders a narrow stream, rising from a drift spring. Along this stream can be found several beds of dark-bluish glacial clay from which the pottery was probably made.

The pottery found on the surface in the valley differs materially from that from the house ruins. The former is a finely-decorated, thin ware with very little binder and indicates a culture much higher than that of the house ruins now found there. Whatever form of house the people of the higher culture used cannot be determined, but it seems probable the valley once contained a village of domiciles of a perishable nature. Such finished stone implements as have been found on the surface are of extra fine workmanship. These three ruins are in Section 15, N. W., N. E. and S. W., Raglan township on property owned by J. W. Maule and G. W. Hardy.

We also visited a deep canyon cut out of the bottom of a wooded valley near Magnolia, where a number of implements and considerable pottery has been found. Locally the canyon is known as "Pottery Gulch". In places its sides are eighty feet deep and nearly perpendicular. The gulch probably had its origin in a cloudburst. A small stream runs through the canyon and in its gravelly bed the implements and pottery are found. The whole canyon seems to be cut from mold that had been washed down from steep hills to the south, and the artifacts were probably washed in at the same time. On the north rim of the canyon a mile from its head are two well-defined shallow earth lodge ruins



about 30 feet in diameter. I located them in a search for the source of the artifacts found in the canyon. It is quite possible there are others in the neighborhood as their location is ideal for permanent homes. At the bottom of the canyon there are outcroppings of Aftonian gravels, and fossil mammal bones have been found there.

My last expedition in Harrison county was made August 1, this year (1912), when a party made up in Logan as guests of Dr. C. S. Kennedy made a trip to Pottery Gulch via automobile. The party comprised Rev. S. X. Cross, of Missouri Valley, Rev. O. S. Lyles, of Logan, Prof. Charles Benson, of Los Angeles, Cal., C. F. Peckenpaugh, of Logan, and Charles W. Lamb, of Magnolia, and the day's work consisted of opening one of the lodge ruins found on a previous visit. Photographs of the ruin before operations were begun were made by Rev. Mr. Lyles who acted as official photographer of the expedition, and pictures were taken from time to time as the work progressed. Not a small part of the success of the exploration is due to Mrs. Charles L. Crow, of Logan, who prepared the dinner basket.

The ruin, as near as could be determined because of the irregularity of its outline, was 25 x 30 feet and a foot deep in its center. Wide trenches were at first opened in the southwest and north sides, eight feet from the outer margin. Trees from which roots extended in all directions grew in and about the ruin, and brush and brambles had to be removed before excavation was begun. The southwest trench was 8 feet long by 4 wide; the north trench was about the same size. The entrance to the ruin appeared well-marked at the southwest side. The floor was struck at 3 feet from the surrounding surface. The southwest ditch followed the house wall its full length and, both ditches being joined, it seemed that the original shape of the house had been rectangular. The house roof was thin, less than a foot, while over two feet of soil had accreted above the fallen roof. The floor was plainly marked, being composed of glacial clay which had apparently been tamped while wet and then partially cal-

cined or dried by hot coals, as charcoal and partially baked earth were mixed through it. The floor averaged six inches in thickness. Small fires had been kindled in several places outside the central fireplace. The two ditches were carried completely around the ruin and a cross ditch run through toward the central fireplace.

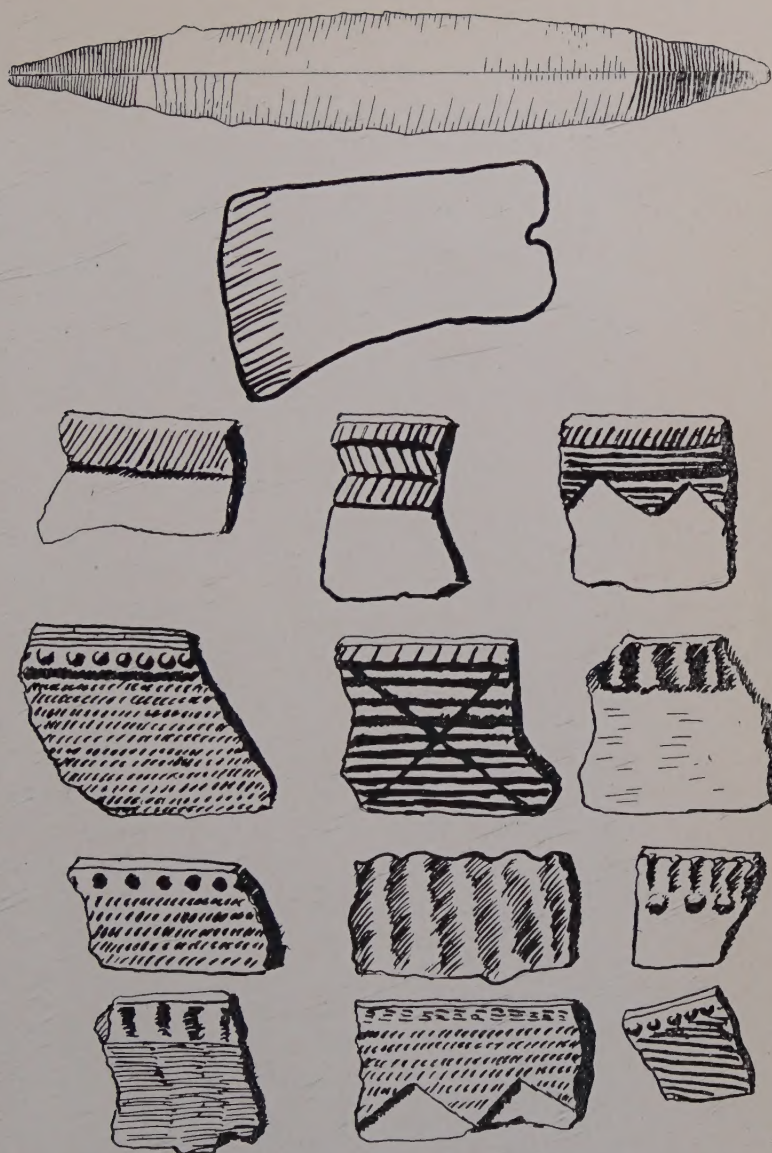
Of artifacts very few were found and no cache proper was encountered, but small deposits of deer bones had been made at two points. A bone gouge or celt, photographed in place, could not be removed as although its whole form was seen it had disintegrated until it was a mere shell. Several large potshards of the coarse, reddish-orange sort and rim shards were secured, together with one flint scraper of conventional design, and many flint chips. A small quartz boulder, similar in material to quartz beads found in Nebraska ruins was also found.

Compared with similar-shaped house ruins on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river the Pottery Gulch ruin is very old. The land surrounding the ruin is almost level, but a slight slope upward to the north is noticeable, and although erosion probably aided in forming the soil accreted on the house roof, the principal accretion seemed to have been the result of decayed vegetal matter, and consequently very slow in forming.

All of the party with the exception of Professor Benson and the writer visited a row of mounds a quarter of a mile northwest of the ruin, on a high ridge. The mounds are in the midst of a thick wood and measured nearly 100 feet in diameter, the largest being 5 feet high. All have been dug into by unscientific explorers but it is not known that anything was secured. The writer has arranged to open at least one of these mounds later this year.

Surface finds in Harrison county have been chiefly made by Mr. Charles W. Lamb, of Magnolia, who has a large collection of one and two-grooved stone axes and celts. In material these are of diorite and greenstone and remind one of the axes found along the Mississippi river bluffs.





# PREHISTORIC OBJECTS FROM HARRISON COUNTY, IOWA

Copper knife, four-fifths actual size, from farm of Mrs. A. L. Merchant.

Miniature copper ax, actual size, collection of J. S. Swalley.

Decorated rim shards, surface finds. Collection of Mr. Chas. W. Lamb, Magnolia



Notched and un-notched arrow and spear heads of superior workmanship and design are in the Lamb collection, and of pottery he has besides a large number of rim shards a small pot with four necks on which a conventional bird design and lines have been drawn with light blue pigment, blue dots forming a background. The ware is a rich orange and is unfamiliar to the writer who has not found similar material or design in the Missouri valley. The pot, which is of the size of a small teacup, has no counterpart in any collection I have seen, and it reminds one of the pottery of the pueblo region of the southwest. It was found near Mr. Lamb's home, on the surface, several years ago.

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### FIGHT IN FLORIDA, MO.

On Tuesday morning, July 22d, at daylight, Lts. Stidger and Hartman, with fifty men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, encountered the guerrilla Porter and his band 300 strong, at Florida, in Monroe county, after fighting near one hour our men were obliged to retire.

Out of Lt. Stidger's squad of twelve men, there were three missing, Henry Groges, supposed killed, R. Dunlap and Wm. Miller.

Wounded and brought in, Joseph Brinnegar, in the arm, David Miller, in the head, Wm. Clark in the hip.

Of Lt. Hartman's squad, missing, Garnet, Fuller, the two Kirkpatrick's, Henderson, Mineely, Lindsey, Carpenter, W. F. Bristow, (formerly a compositor in this office), Long, Fletcher and Creek.

Wounded and brought in, 1st Searg't Baldwin, in the arm; Corp. Jones, Palmer, and Hern, McBurney, the two Orndoffs, severely, and Charles Davis.

Our men fought desperately. Porter was on his way from the north. Major Caldwell started from Paris with all his force after him—result not known.—Fulton, Mo., *Missouri Telegraph*, July 25, 1862.



## THE TYLER PHOTOGRAPHS OF IOWA MILITARY MEN.

BY LOREN S. TYLER.

## THE COLLECTING.

My last three months' service was as clerk in the tents of the Adjutant's regiment, May-July, 1865. I have never been relieved from that duty.<sup>1</sup> Often with another clerk, I worked on reports and returns, fifteen to twenty hours a day, to complete the rolls and books, many hours under guard to prevent us from stealing away to obtain some long-needed rest. Especially the last weeks in July, while the other three regiments of our brigade had left Louisville for Iowa, the veterans of the Fifteenth were clamoring to be mustered out and sent home.

We arrived in Davenport in August and I returned to my home in Keokuk, Iowa. Soon after, Generals H. T. Reid, William W. Belknap and John M. Hedrick, former colonels of the Fifteenth, insisted that General George Pomutz, who had commanded the regiment the last year of its service, was the man to comply with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved February 23, 1864,

<sup>1</sup>When any man or number of men were desired from the ranks for special duty, they were ordered out. After performance of the special duty they were relieved from that order and the duty it entailed. With some fifteen other men I was detailed from the Fifteenth Infantry as an adjutant's clerk just as the war was closing. Most of them had been or soon were to be commissioned officers in their own or other regiments. At the very end of the service of the Fifteenth only one other and myself remained. We two were left without commissions although I was, on June 6, 1878, commissioned Major and Assistant Inspector General, First Brigade, First Division Iowa National Guards, serving until June 12, 1881. On August 5, 1865, my Company, H, and the clerks from Company G were paid near midnight and their discharges given them. A dozen boys piled into a covered wagon at the barracks at Davenport and rode down to the hotel "Live and Let Live," and about two o'clock got to bed. The Quartermaster had turned over all the government property he was responsible for, also the men who had guarded it, and the wagoner and ambulance driver had been relieved and rejoined their companies. But the Adjutant's clerks worked on until it was reported by a man from Company G that that Company was being paid off, then the other clerk rushed from the office leaving me alone. Shortly a boy came and said our company was being paid off and the Captain had sent for me. So I scooted for the Company and the greenbacks. Of course a strict compliance with the regulations would have required the Adjutant to have relieved us two clerks, but he was busy packing up. So was every one else, and rushing away to catch the next train or boat for home, so we did not stand a minute waiting to be relieved, we just skipped.

and prepare a history of our regiment. It seemed natural when toward the end of August General Pomutz called me to report, and I entered upon another three months' service. General Belknap wrote of General Pomutz:

He had a military education in Hungary, was exiled, and came to America in 1848, and settled in New Buda, Iowa. He was appointed Adjutant of the regiment on its formation. As an office adjutant he had no superior. Methodical beyond example in his regimental papers, he kept a descriptive book of the regiment, giving the service of every officer and man, which is historically accurate and which is surpassed by no regimental record in the War Department.

For three months General Pomutz and I labored with several chests full of papers and reports of the past four years. He had been a very successful collector, and during those years no order, circular, or paper of any importance came into the regimental headquarters, but he had a copy made. He retained them for his personal use, with copies of every order issued by superior headquarters, every report and return required by the State, the Army Regulations, or the War Department. Therefore, he had an abundant supply of official matter.

Excepting the original rolls of the regiment, and those of the veterans, recruits, and casualties, the result of his labor of love for his old regiment can be found in Adjutant General N. B. Baker's report, Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866, pages 197-271.

In General Pomutz's farewell order to the Fifteenth, given on page 267, he stated that arduous campaigns had called for the best settled habits of discipline, which he strictly enforced, and that it was deemed all important to have the deficiencies of former years, the papers, records, and books of the command completed, so as to save the interests of the Government, and at the same time to do full justice to each and all who had ever been connected with the regiment. He trusted that as the records stand they might prove a real benefit in future to all of the members of the regiment, from its first organization.

Under his eye and training, it was obvious that I should absorb some of his pride in being thorough in work and in the records of our regiment. I believe that while so engaged, the collection germ stung me, and the sting is still at work, for during his absence, for a Garibaldi,<sup>2</sup> I copied several diagrams he had made of battle-fields, sieges, and picket lines while in the service. From then on, especially after the formation of Crocker's Iowa Brigade Association at Washington, Iowa, September 28 and 29, 1881, I gathered in, or collected, everything relating to my company, regiment, brigade, division, corps and the Army of the Tennessee and their commanders.

At our third brigade reunion at Iowa City, September 24, 1885, our regiment swarmed. I made a motion that we organize the Fifteenth Iowa Veteran Association. It carried unanimously, as did motions to elect historians for the Field and Staff and each company, and to publish a regimental history.

My company, H., elected me its historian and I began to feel that I was still on duty. The regiment elected General W. W. Belknap the second colonel and General J. M. Hedrick the third, to be regimental historians, and take entire charge of preparation and publication of the history.

They, knowing I had not been relieved from duty away back in 1865, commanded me still, and ordered me to compile the regimental history. Orders were orders, especially when issued by two generals, even for extra and continuous duty.

The history prepared by General George Pomutz in the fall of 1865 was the foundation upon which we built, and the compilation was completed while I resided in Salem, Mass., and sent to General Belknap at Washington, D. C., in May, 1887. A few days later he ordered me there, to help him cut the mass of manuscript in two. After my arrival and an hour's talk about the copy of legal cap, seventeen inches

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<sup>2</sup>As a remedy for flux Pomutz brewed what he called Garibaldi tea. It was in short, hot tea, brown sugar and whisky. Capt. J. M. Reid, History of Company "I" in History of the 15th Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry.—Tyler.



thick, he had promised to revise, he decided we would not chop anything out, and said, "Let er go Gallagher," but later changed it to "Vota Vita Mea" on the title page.<sup>3</sup> The history was revised by General Belknap, and he, with Colonel William H. Gibbon and Major Mortimer A. Higley advanced the required funds to publish the work, which made a large octavo of 644 pages.

General H. V. Boynton of Ohio, wrote, "It is a marvel of historical regimental detail, and it makes the blood run quick and hot to turn it through." The *National Tribune* of Washington, D. C., said: "It is of marvelous detail in connection with the rolls of the regiment, the services of its members, the rolls of casualties, and of the deaths, and survivors and their residences since the war. In its detailed work as a regimental history it is without a rival."

Ninety-two commissioned officers served in the Fifteenth Regiment, Iowa Infantry. Several of their portraits were in

<sup>3</sup>History  
 of the Fifteenth Regiment  
 Iowa Veteran  
 Volunteer Infantry  
 from  
 October, 1861, to August, 1865  
 When disbanded at end of the war.  
*Vota Vita Mea*  
 Keokuk.  
 R. B. Ogden and Son, print., 1887.

The Preface is:

This History of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, claims for itself no literary merit. It is defective in many points, but the compiler and reviser, and the officers of the Regimental Association are free from blame. Circulars have been sent to all of the members, and if any of the Company Histories are deficient in matter and reminiscence, the criticism, if any, must fall where it belongs.

Upon the death of the beloved General Hedrick, whose heart was in the history, the undersigned was requested by Major Higley, the Vice President, and Major McArthur, the Secretary of the Association, to revise the work.

Having been the Colonel of the Regiment, and its Brigade Commander for so long a time, this labor has been a most delicate one, for reasons obvious to all.

Others have kindly written what has been said personal to himself, and what he has written as to others, has been done, he believes impartially and truthfully. He has personally written the history of the Field and Staff, not including that portion referring to himself.

The labor of the work has been done by Mr. Loren S. Tyler, formerly of Company H, who was selected as compiler, and all will admit that it has been well done. The rolls and lists of casualties, and all the records involving great and anxious care, have been examined, and the History prepared by General Pomutz, re-examined, corrected and copied by Mr. Tyler.

He deserves and will have the thanks of the Regiment.

He and I are aware of its defects, but send it to the Regiment as a record of their camps, marches and battles, in which the service of officers and men will do them honor forever.—WM. W. BELKNAP.

the history, and I had others, and I thought a complete set would make a valued second volume. On March 6, 1888, I began a search for the ninety-two portraits, those taken in uniform and during war time preferred.

I wrote to Major M. A. Higley, President of our Regimental Association, requesting the loan of any photographs of our officers he had, so that I could have copies made.

That splendid officer had such confidence in every man who had served in the Fifteenth Iowa, that six days later I received from him twenty-two A 1 fine photographs, taken when the pure chemicals used made them permanent, by Emerson at Keokuk, while the Fifteenth was being recruited and in rendezvous in that city, in the winter of 1861-2.

Here on my first requisition came one-fourth the number required to fill the quota, and naturally I felt highly elated.

Then a Corporal's guard of five arrived in two squads by March 26th, followed on the 28th, by an end of the war time company of twenty,<sup>4</sup> from my life-long comrade and old commander, Major H. C. McArthur of Company H., continuing that *esprit de corps* that made him famous in two days, viz: in the bloody charge of July 21st and the Giant of Battles on July 22d, 1864, before Atlanta, two days in which our regiment lost two hundred and fourteen, or over fifty-six per cent of the three hundred and eighty men in line and where in the charge of the Twenty-first Major McArthur received a piece of shell in his right thigh, a mighty ugly wound, and was carried to the Division Hospital. But next day, the 22d, the rebel bullets, shot and shell fell thick and fast around and through the hospital, and all therein were ordered to hustle out. The firing continued heavy. Soon McArthur's friends pushed him down on top of a dead soldier in a newly dug grave for security. During a lull in the battle they "tried to tote the grave to the rear for better protection."

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<sup>4</sup>The companies at enlistment usually numbered a hundred men. Toward the end of the war the decimation suffered often left but the "war time Company" of twenty men.

On March 28th, after the Atlanta campaign, came a second company of twenty photographs, from that ever-ready soldier, Captain S. Rynearson, Company C., who was one of fourteen comrades enlisting as privates in the Fifteenth and who later became captains of companies by solid worth.

In eighteen days from five good friends I had borrowed seventy-two of their highly-treasured portraits. This made all but twenty that I needed, and it seemed as though at the end of another month I should gather them in.

Then my hopes were shattered by receiving a letter from Captain Farnham, of Chicago, saying that he had been hunting over eight years for photographs of the fifty-eight of his (an Illinois) regiment, and had not yet secured them all, but wished me success.

I hammered away, however, receiving eighteen photographs in nine days in April; fourteen others in May; fourteen more in June, making one hundred and eighteen in my three months' hunt. Many were duplicates so the search continued for just eleven months, and my correspondence extended from Massachusetts through all the States to California, Arizona, Texas and Maryland.

Thirty good friends in ten States and two Territories sent me one hundred and thirty-five photographs. I had my quota filled and I rejoiced.

Some collections grow on one and cause one to have a collecting germ which also grows continuously. The first one I made of our ninety-two regimental officers' portraits was complete, with their ninety-two photographs. There could be no more and no less. It was finished. It seemed to be a second volume to the Fifteenth Iowa's history, making that more complete and valuable. But the germ was working right along, day and night.

I soon found a third volume could be annexed to our history, by adding to the portraits of several of our officers which I possessed, those of enlisted men who had been promoted, commissioned and served in twenty-seven other commands. This required several months' time. After a while I located



the last portrait and that quota, and the third volume of the History of the Fifteenth Iowa Veteran Infantry, was completed. I had the satisfaction of knowing that I was then the only one of the regiment, and the only man in the entire United States or on earth who possessed that History in three volumes.

Of course, I could have started after material for a fourth and even a fifth volume, by collecting photographs of all the sergeants, corporals, drummers, and bummers, and all the other good enlisted men of the regiment, over seventeen hundred all told, and by writing just a little about what I knew of the aggregate, and of the individuals, it would have made a grand collection. But I was laboring with other matters, so for many reasons halted.

I had our seven regimental, and was assembling portraits of the twelve brigade, fourteen division, and seven corps commanders; of Generals Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Logan, and Howard, the commanders of the never-beaten Army of the Tennessee.

While thus engaged I was discovered by James E. Taylor of New York City, who served three years in the Tenth New York Infantry and later was an artist for Frank Leslie's illustrated paper, in the field. He made the original sketch of the famous Grand Review in Washington, D. C., May 23, 1865, copies of which are to be found today in every town in the United States. He was the greatest collector of portraits of generals in the United States. He collected over five thousand and sold them to Gunther of Chicago. Our acquaintance soon proved to our mutual advantage, he sending me portraits I needed, and I securing for him many that he had for years sought in vain. In time, my collection of portraits of our forty-five commanders was complete, but I was still affected with the collecting bug.

One day in looking over General N. B. Baker's roster of officers in his report for 1867, I checked off two hundred and eight names of Iowans who were commissioned colonels of her regiments during the war.

It struck me that their portraits would be a unique collection. A short search proved I could add fifty to those I already had, and with the addresses of the colonels and many more members of Iowa regiments I decided to enter another campaign.

It was not long before I had over one hundred of these portraits, some steel engravings, but mostly photographs, and the majority of them taken in uniform and during the war.

During my search, I came across a book, then another, then a good many, such as Heitman's "Historical Register of the U. S. Army from 1789 to 1889." Wading through a hundred years of rosters is no small task, but going on, I became interested. Soon I found a name of an Iowa colonel who was not entered in any of General Baker's most excellent reports because he had not been commissioned in an Iowa regiment. After a while I came to the end of those one hundred years in that book. Other books on war subjects, campaigns, battles, generals, regiments, etc., etc., came into my hands, resulting now and then in augmenting General Baker's roster of 208 to 220, to 230, and 250, and as the roster increased, I realized that my task and likewise my correspondence had, also.

The task grew more difficult on account of deaths, removals, and all manner of changes, during the years since 1861. It grew more and more difficult to get into communication with a colonel or his relatives, or a brother officer or a comrade possessing a desired likeness. Many replied that they once had the desired photographs but fire had destroyed them. The days and months passed on, and the years of search resulted in annexing eighty-nine more names to General Baker's roster of two hundred and eight Iowa colonels, a total of two hundred and ninety-seven colonels and lieutenant colonels, full rank and by brevet.

While the roster had increased beyond all my expectations so had the work. I was spurred on to renewed action by receiving from time to time much encouragement. I was greatly indebted to General William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, General John W. Noble, late Secretary of the Interior,

General Thaddeus H. Stanton, late Paymaster General U. S. Army, Colonel Cyrus C. Carpenter, and Captain Buren R. Sherman, ex-governor of Iowa, all heroic soldiers, and to eighty other splendid Iowans, who became generals or colonels by long-continued and distinguished services, who so kindly sent me their portraits, their compliments and best wishes for my success in the undertaking.

I had known for years that Colonel Ed. W. Lucas, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, resided in Iowa City. I had met and had several chats with him in Des Moines, while he was a member of the General Assembly, and in his home city where one day he pulled me down upon his knees and talked for a half hour.

Each time I met him, he promised by the beard of Mahomet to send me his photo. But he never did, and it was some months after his death before I received from a friend in his city his portrait, which completed the collection.

During my long hunt, I received one hundred and sixty-seven autograph letters from generals and colonels and many others from distinguished men. Over four hundred letters were received from other officers and soldiers, wives, widows, mothers, fathers, daughters, sons, sisters, brothers, friends and many good live comrades, who took deep interest in my work and promptly assisted me in many ways to procure longed for portraits. They came from Maine and Washington Territory; from New Hampshire and Oregon; from Massachusetts and California; from New York and Florida; from Rhode Island and Texas, from thirty-three States, the Indian, New Mexico and Wyoming Territories, and the District of Columbia. To the writers of them, one and all, I send my most grateful and sincere acknowledgments.

I expect there will be people who will say that on Tyler's roster there are names of men, who were not Iowa soldiers. Right here, I wish to emphasize the fact that my roster of the two hundred and ninety-seven Iowans who entered the United States service, and attained the rank of lieutenant



colonel during the Civil war of 1861-1866,<sup>5</sup> is absolutely correct, and supported by the Official Records of the Government. And, as "Linkensale" wrote of the Grand Review in 1865, "Crocker's Iowa Brigade made the finest appearance in the whole column, not less than twenty miles in length, and I will maintain that assertion against all comers, devoutly leaving the decision to the day of judgment."

Many names on the roster will not be recognized today by even the oldest residents of Iowa. For example, who will remember that old warrior, "befo' de wah"—Samuel Ross, of Dubuque? He was Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and Commissary Sergeant, Company A., Eighth United States Infantry, 1837-1840; Private, Corporal, 1st Sergeant, Battery B, Second U. S. Artillery, 1841-1846; Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and 1st Sergeant, Company H., Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, 1846, Mexican War; Brevet 2nd Lieutenant, Third U. S. Infantry, resigned, 1849; Captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, 1861; Colonel Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, 1862-3. Brevet Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel U. S. Army, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, 1865; Major Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry. Retired with rank of Brigadier General United States Army, 1871. Accidentally drowned in Osceola Lake, Westchester county, New York, July 11, 1880.

Another was Francis Markoe Cummins of Muscatine, Captain Company A. First Iowa Infantry, three months' service; 1st Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Iowa Infantry. On Sunday, at Shiloh, "He came up to me," says Lieut. J. Monroe Reid,

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<sup>5</sup>I have until recently stated that the War Department officially decided that the Civil war began April 5, 1861, and ended May 1, 1865. In 1895 the United States Supreme Court decided that the civil war ended August 20, 1866. But I am in receipt of the following:

"War Department,  
The Adjutant-General's Office,  
Washington, June 29, 1912.

Respectfully returned to

Mr. Loren S. Tyler,

710 Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

The dates of beginning and ending of the Civil War, as officially determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, are set forth in the case of "The Protector." It was held by the Court in that case that the Civil War did not begin or close at the same time in all the states. The case referred to is reported in Volume 12 of Wallace's reports, page 700. That publication can no doubt be consulted in almost any law library.

HENRY P. MCCAIN, *Adjutant General.*"

Company I., Fifteenth Iowa,\* “armed with a musket, his fiery-red face begrimed with powder, and knowing him well I asked what he was doing there. His answer was, ‘I am under arrest and hunting a place to fight.’ I answered, ‘Here’s the place! Glad to have you, Colonel!’ He loaded and fired and stayed with us until the last.” After leaving the Sixth Iowa, he went east and later was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 124th New York Infantry at Gettysburg. He was severely wounded. His colonel being killed, he was promoted colonel and served through the war. He died at Goshen, New York, March 26, 1884.

With the two hundred and ninety-seven portraits of Iowa’s generals and colonels I have sent to the State Historical Department those of all the eleven captains of her batteries of light artillery. Ninety-two negatives including every officer of the Fifteenth Iowa, twenty-three negatives of the enlisted men of the Fifteenth promoted and commissioned in other regiments—in all one hundred and fifteen; and one hundred and seventeen negatives of colonels and six of the captains, a total of two hundred and thirty-eight negatives of Iowa’s soldiers.

As soon as possible, I shall send sketches of the military services of each colonel, compiled from official reports, and the one hundred and sixty-seven or more autograph letters, and over four hundred other letters from officers, men, and relatives, heretofore mentioned, with many pamphlets, and one thousand two hundred and forty-two feet of clippings relating to officers and men and their commands during and since the war. All will go to the Historical Department of Iowa, and with them my most earnest hope that they will prove to be of great interest and assistance to the coming generations of the State, where “Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.” The whole to be forever identified as “The Loren S. Tyler Collection” as my esteemed friend, the Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, has suggested.

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\*History 15th Iowa, *Ibid* p. 83.

# THE COLLECTION.

The collection, now the property of the State Historical Department of Iowa embraces the portrait of every citizen of the State who attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, full rank or by brevet, or of Captain of a Battery of Light Artillery, in his service in the War of the Rebellion.

## FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren.....	Steel engraving
Col. James Otis Gower.....	Photograph
Col. Daniel Anderson .....	Photograph
Col. William Thompson .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Charles E. Moss.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. P. Gad Bryan.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Caldwell.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Alexander G. McQueen.....	Photograph
Bvt. Lieut. Col. James D. Jenks.....	Photograph
Bvt. Lieut. Col. John McDermott .....	Photograph

## SECOND IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. Washington L. Elliott.....	2 Photographs
Col. Edward Hatch .....	Photograph
Col. Datus E. Coon.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. William P. Hepburn.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Charles C. Horton.....	Photograph

## THIRD IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. Cyrus Bussey .....	Steel engraving
Col. Henry C. Caldwell.....	Steel engraving
Col. John W. Noble.....	Steel engraving
Lieut. Col. Henry H. Trimble.....	Steel engraving
Lieut. Col. Benjamin S. Jones.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. George Duffield .....	Photograph

## FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. Asbury B. Porter.....	Photograph
Col. Edward F. Winslow.....	Steel engraving
Lieut. Col. Thomas Drummond .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.....	Photograph

## FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. William W. Lowe.....	Photograph
Col. John Morris Young.....	Photograph

## SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. David S. Wilson.....	Photograph
Col. Samuel M. Pollock.....	Photograph



## SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY—CONTINUED

Lieut. Col. Edward P. TenBroeck.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Col. DeWitt C. Cram.....Photograph

## SEVENTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. Samuel W. Summers.....Photograph  
 Col. Herman H. Heath.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. John Pattee.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Col. George M. O'Brien.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Col. James B. David.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Willey.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Lieut. Col. Harrison W. Cremer.....Photograph  
 Capt. Andrew J. Millard.....Photograph  
     Sioux City Independent Co. Cav.  
     Later 1 Co., 7th Iowa Cav.

## EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. Joseph B. Dorr.....Photograph  
 Col. Horatio G. Barner.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Elliott Shurtz.....Photograph

## NINTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Col. Matthew M. Trumbull.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. John P. Knight.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Col. Edgar T. Ensign.....Photograph

## FIRST BATTERY, IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. Charles H. Fletcher.....Photograph  
 Capt. Junius A. Jones.....Photograph  
 Capt. Henry H. Griffiths.....Photograph  
 Capt. William H. Gay.....Photograph

## SECOND BATTERY, IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. Nelson T. Spoor.....Photograph  
 Capt. Joseph R. Reed.....Photograph  
 Capt. John W. Coons.....Photograph

## THIRD BATTERY, IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. Mortimer M. Hayden.....Photograph  
 Capt. Melville C. Wright.....Photograph  
 Capt. Orlo H. Lyon.....Photograph

## FOURTH BATTERY, IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. Philip H. Goode.....Photograph

## FIRST IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. John F. Bates.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. William H. Merritt.....Photograph

SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Samuel R. Curtis.....	Steel engraving
Major-General Curtis and Staff.	
Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis.	
Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.	
Brig. Gen. Norton P. Chipman.	
Brig. Gen. Thomas I. McKenney.	
Brig. Gen. John W. Noble.	
Col. John G. Lee.	
Capt. F. S. Winslow.	
Capt. — — Alpheldt.	
Lieut. — — Stark.	
Col. James M. Tuttle.....	Steel engraving
Col. James Baker .....	Photograph
Col. Noah W. Mills.....	Steel engraving
Col. James B. Weaver.....	Steel engraving
Lieut. Col. Henry R. Cowles.....	Photograph

SECOND AND THIRD IOWA INFANTRY CONSOLIDATED.

Col. Noel B. Howard.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. George L. Wright.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Charles W. Gurney.....	Photograph

THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Nelson G. Williams.....	Photograph
Col. Aaron Brown .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. James Tullis.....	Photograph
Also a group of Col. Aaron Brown and Major George W. Crosley.	
Lieut. Col. Jacob Abernethy .....	Photograph

FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Grenville M. Dodge.....	Steel engraving
Col. James A. Williamson.....	Photograph
Col. Samuel D. Nichols.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. John Galligan .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. George Burton .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Albert R. Anderson.....	Photograph

FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. William H. Worthington.....	Photograph
Col. Charles L. Matthies.....	Photograph
Col. Jabez Banbury .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.....	Photograph

## SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. John A. McDowell.....	Steel engraving
	Photograph
Col. John M. Corse.....	Steel engraving
Col. William H. Clune.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Francis M. Cummins.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Miller.....	Photograph

## SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Jacob G. Lauman.....	Photograph
Col. Elliott W. Rice.....	Steel engraving
Col. James C. Parrott.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Augustus Wentz .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Samuel Mahon .....	Photograph
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Morrison.....	Photograph

## EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Frederick Steele .....	Photograph
Col. James L. Geddes.....	Photograph
Col. William Stubbs .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. John C. Ferguson.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Andrew Geddes .....	Photograph

## NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. William Vandever .....	Steel engraving
Col. David Carskaddon .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Frank G. Herron.....	Steel engraving
Lieut. Col. William H. Coyl.....	Photograph
Col. William Vandever, Lieut. Col. Francis J. Herron, Major William H. Coyle.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Alonzo Abernethy.....	Photograph

## TENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Nicholas Perczell .....	Photograph
Col. William E. Small.....	Photograph
Col. Paris P. Henderson.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. William H. Silsby.....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Drew.....	Photograph

## ELEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Abraham M. Hare.....	Photograph
Col. William Hall .....	Photograph
Col. John C. Abercrombie.....	Photograph
Col. Benjamin Beach .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. John C. Marven.....	Photograph

## TWELFTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Joseph J. Woods, W. P. R. A.....	Photograph
Col. John W. Stibbs.....	Photograph



**TWELFTH IOWA INFANTRY—CONTINUED**

Lieut. Col. John P. Coulter.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Edgington.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Knee.....Photograph

**THIRTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.**

Col. Marcellus M. Crocker.....Steel engraving  
 Col. John Shane .....Photograph  
 Col. James Wilson .....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Milton M. Price.....Steel engraving  
 Lieut. Col. Justin C. Kennedy.....Photograph

**FOURTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.**

Col. William T. Shaw.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Edward W. Lucas.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Newbold.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Warren C. Jones.....2 Photographs  
     As Captain and one as a Southern Planter.  
 Bvt. Col. George M. Staples.....Photograph

**FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.**

Col. Hugh T. Reid.....Photograph  
 Col. William W. Belknap.....Photograph  
 Col. John M. Hedrick.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. George Pomutz .....Photograph  
 Bvt. Lieut. Col. James S. Porter.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Lieut. Col. William H. Gibbon.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Lieut. Col. James M. Reid.....Photograph

**SIXTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.**

Col. Alexander Chambers, W. P. R. A.....Photograph  
 Col. Josiah T. Herbert.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Addison K. Sanders.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. John Henry Smith.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Peter Miller .....Photograph

**SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.**

Col. John W. Rankin.....Steel engraving  
 Col. David B. Hillis.....Photograph  
 Col. Clark R. Wever.....Photograph  
 Col. Sampson M. Archer.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. William Horner .....Photograph

**EIGHTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.**

Col. John Edwards .....Photograph  
 Col. Hugh J. Campbell.....Steel engraving  
 Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Cook.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph K. Morey.....Photograph

## NINETEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Benjamin Crabb .....	Photograph
Col. John Bruce .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Samuel McFarland .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Daniel Kent .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Harry Jordan .....	Photograph

## TWENTIETH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. William McE. Dye, W. P. R. A. ....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Leake .....	Photograph
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Abram O. Blanding .....	Photograph

## TWENTY-FIRST IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Samuel Merrill .....	Steel engraving
Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda .....	Photograph

## TWENTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. William M. Stone .....	Steel engraving
Col. Harvey Graham .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Ephraim G. White .....	Photograph

## TWENTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. William Dewey .....	Photograph
Col. William H. Kinsman .....	2 Photographs
One standing, one sitting.	
Col. Samuel L. Glasgow .....	Steel engraving
Lieut. Col. Charles J. Clark .....	Photograph

## TWENTY-FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Eber C. Byam .....	Photograph
Col. John Q. Wilds .....	Photograph
Col. Ed. Wright .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Leander Clark .....	Photograph

## TWENTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. George A. Stone .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Fabian Brydolf .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer .....	Photograph

## TWENTY-SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Milo Smith .....	Photograph
Col. John Lubbers .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Magill .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Ferreby .....	Photograph
Lieut. Col. Nathan D. Hubbard .....	Photograph

TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. James I. Gilbert.....Photograph  
Col. Jed Lake .....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. George W. Howard.....Photograph

TWENTY-EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. William E. Miller.....Photograph  
Col. John Connell .....Photograph  
Col. Bartholomew W. Wilson.....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. John Meyer.....Photograph

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....Steel engraving  
Lieut. Col. Robert F. Patterson.....Photograph

THIRTIETH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Charles H. Abbott.....Photograph  
Col. William M. G. Torrence.....2 Photographs  
Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts.....Photograph

THIRTY-FIRST IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. William Smyth .....Photograph  
Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. Theodore Stimming.....Photograph

THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. John Scott .....Steel engraving  
Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. Edward H. Mix.....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. Jonathan Hutchison .....Photograph

THIRTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Samuel A. Rice.....Steel engraving  
Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. John Lofland .....Photograph

THIRTY-FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. George W. Clark.....Steel engraving  
Lieut. Col. Warren S. Dungan.....Photograph  
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Victor H. Coffman.....Steel engraving

THIRTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Sylvester G. Hill.....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. James H. Rothrock.....Photograph  
Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler.....2 Photographs  
Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Dill.....Photograph



## THIRTY-SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Charles W. Kittredge.....Steel engraving  
 Lieut. Col. Francis M. Drake.....Photograph

## THIRTY-SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. George W. Kincaid.....2 Photographs  
 Lieut. Col. George R. West.....Photograph

## THIRTY-EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. D. Henry Hughes.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Hudnutt.....Photograph

## THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Henry J. B. Cummings.....Photograph  
 Col. Joseph M. Griffiths.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. James Redfield .....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. George N. Elliott.....Photograph

## FORTIETH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. John A. Garrett.....Steel engraving  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Cooper.....Photograph

## FORTY-FIRST IOWA INFANTRY BATTALION.

Major John Pattee.....Photograph

## FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD IOWA REGIMENTS.

(Did not complete their organizations.)

## FORTY-FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Stephen H. Henderson.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Henry Egbert.....2 Photographs

## FORTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. Alvah H. Bereman.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore.....Photograph

## FORTY-SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. David B. Henderson.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Durbin.....Photograph

## FORTY-SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Col. James P. Sanford.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. John Williams.....Photograph

## FORTY-EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY BATTALION.

Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Scott.....Photograph

IOWANS WHO WERE COLONELS OR LIEUTENANT COLONELS  
OF REGIMENTS FROM OTHER STATES.

FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Col. George E. Spencer.....Photograph

Lieut. Col. George L. Godfrey.....Photograph

TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

Col. Samuel Ross.....Photograph

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Richard K. Miller.....Photograph

THIRTEENTH KANSAS INFANTRY.

Col. Thomas M. Bowen.....Photograph

FIRST MISSOURI ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. William Tweeddale.....Photograph

FIRST NORTHEAST MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Jesse H. Holmes.....Photograph

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Col. George R. Todd.....Photograph

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Col. Franklin A. Stratton.....1 Photograph, 1 Steel engraving

SIXTH REGIMENT, VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Palmer.....Photograph

SIXTH REGIMENT, U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. William W. Smith.....Photograph

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

SECOND AND THIRD U. S. C. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. James P. Harper.....Photograph

FORTY-SEVENTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. Hiram Scofield.....Photograph

FIFTY-THIRD U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Compton.....Photograph

FIFTY-FIFTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. James M. Irvin.....Photograph

## FIFTY-SIXTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. John Guylee.....Photograph  
 Col. William S. Brooks.....Photograph

## FIFTY-SEVENTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Philander J. Harrington.....Photograph

## FIRST IOWA A. D. SIXTIETH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. John G. Hudson.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Milton F. Collins.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. Gardiner A. A. Deane.....Photograph

## SIXTY-FIRST U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. Frank A. Kendrick.....Photograph

## SIXTY-THIRD U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Albion L. Mitchell.....Photograph

## SIXTY-EIGHTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. James H. Clendenning.....Photograph

## SEVENTIETH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. Willard C. Earle.....Photograph

## NINETY-EIGHTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Guernsey.....Photograph

## ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. David M. Sells.....Photograph

## ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. Lauriston W. Whipple.....2 Photographs

## ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SIXTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Col. Richard Root.....Photograph

## ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHTH U. S. C. INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. George Curkendall.....Photograph

## GENERALS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. William T. Clark.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas J. McKean.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, W. P. R. A. Steel engraving  
 Bvt. Brig. Gen. Norton P. Chipman.....2 Photographs  
 Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hyde Clark.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas I. McKenney.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Brig. Gen. David Remick.....Photograph  
 Bvt. Brig. Gen. Verplanck Van Antwerp.....Photograph



STAFF.

Lieut. Col. and A. D. C. Peter Todd Hudson.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. and Chief Com. Sub. 13th Army Corps,  
     Frank G. Noyes.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. and Com. Sub. Vols. Egbert T. S.  
     Schenck .....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. and Chief Qr. Mr. Army of Cumber-  
     land, John W. Taylor.....Photograph  
 Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insptr. Gen. U. S. Vols.,  
     Charles W. Asmussen.....Photograph

BREVET COLONELS, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Cornelius Cadle.....Photograph  
 Col. Chief Con. Sub. 16th and 15th Army Corps,  
     Cyrus C. Carpenter.....Photograph  
 Col. Hancock's Vet. Corps, George W. Crosley...Photograph  
 Col. Evarts S. Ewing.....Photograph  
 Col. and A. D. C. George E. Ford.....Photograph  
 Col. and A. D. C. George C. Tichenor.....Photograph  
 Col. and Com. Sub. James VenDeventer.....Photograph  
 Col. and Addtl. Paymaster U. S. Vols. John F.  
     Walden.....Photograph

BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONELS, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Major and Addtl. Paymaster William Allen.....Photograph  
 Major and Surg. Medical Director, 17th Army  
     Corps, James H. Boucher.....Photograph  
 Major and Paymaster U. S. Vols. Jesse Bowen...Photograph  
 Major and Addtl. Paymaster U. S. Vols. Frank  
     Bridgman.....Photograph  
 Capt. and A. D. C. Vols Hugh G. Brown.....Photograph  
 Major and Surg. U. S. Vols. Seymour D. Car-  
     penter .....Photograph  
 Major and Addtl. Paymaster U. S. Vols. William  
     Penn Clarke.....Photograph  
 Major and Surg. U. S. Vols. Milton B. Cochran...Photograph  
 Major and Addtl. Paymaster U. S. Vols. George  
     B. Corkhill.....Photograph  
 Surg. U. S. Vols. Samuel B. Davis.....Photograph  
 Major and Surg. Philip Harvey.....Photograph  
 Major and Surg. U. S. Vols. George M. Kellogg...Photograph  
 Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. Vols. Oliver D.  
     Kinsman .....Photograph  
 Major, 9th Regt. Vt. Res. Corps, Robert M.  
     Littler .....Photograph

Major and Surg. U. S. Vols. Frederick Lloyd....	Photograph
Major and Surg. U. S. Vols. Benjamin McCluer...	Photograph
Capt. and Asst. Qr. Mr. U. S. Vols. Leander C. Noble.....	Photograph
Capt. and Asst. Qr. Mr. U. S. Vols. Charles Parsons .....	Photograph
Capt. and Com. Sub. U. S. Vols. John L. Paxon...	Photograph
Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vols. James B. Sample .....	Photograph
Major and Paymaster U. S. Vols. Thomas J. Saunders .....	Photograph
Capt. and Co. Sub. U. S. Vols. Alvanus W. Sheldon .....	Photograph
Major and Addtl. Paymaster U. S. Vols. Robert Smyth .....	Photograph
Major and Addtl. Paymaster U. S. Vols. Thaddeus H. Stanton, as Col. and Asst. Paymaster General, U. S. Army.....	Photograph
Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vols. Joseph C. Stone .....	Photograph
Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vols. Samuel L. Taggart .....	Photograph
Major and Surg. U. S. Vols. Robert R. Taylor....	Photograph
Major and Surg. U. S. Vols. William Watson....	Photograph

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### TO CLAIM JUMPERS.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the public that in the summer of 1836, and the spring of 1837, he laid claim to the southeast quarter of section 15, and the northeast quarter of section 22, in township 78 north, range 4 east. All of which he still holds in possession, and has put on the same all the improvements required by law. This is therefore to forbid all persons entering or trespassing upon said claim under the penalty of the law, and of having their names held up to public gaze.

ROYAL C. GILMAN,

Crow creek, Scott co.

Iowa, June 12, 1839      6m

—*Iowa Sun*, Davenport, I. T., Nov. 13, 1839.

## ABORIGINAL USE OF MINERAL COAL AND ITS DISCOVERY IN THE WEST.

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BY CHARLES R. KEYES.

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There is little record of the extensive use of mineral products by the Indians of this country at the time of its discovery. In the normal course of national development the use of large fuel supplies belongs to a period when a country has become thickly populated, when the arts and manufacturing enterprises attain great importance, and commerce assumes large proportions. In America, however, mineral coal as a fuel appears to have been known at a very early day. How long before the advent of the European it was used is largely a matter of conjecture. Strangely enough its discovery belongs to the interior of the continent rather than to the Atlantic seaboard, where the first permanent European settlement took place, where it is now so extensively mined, and where it is known to be so widely distributed. In the continental interior the discovery of coal antedates that of the East by at least half a century; while in a limited way to be sure, its use by the Indians is now known to go back to a still more remote period.

Relying upon general history the discovery of mineral coal in America dates back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. The earliest record in Pennsylvania is 1704, twenty years after the privilege of colonization was granted by Charles II. to Penn. Anthracite was first known in the Wyoming district of Pennsylvania in 1766; and its discovery in the Lehigh valley took place twenty-five years later. Virginia coals appear to have been mined for the first time near Richmond in 1750; and at the close of the Revolutionary war they were shipped from this region to Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

In this country the earliest definite mention of the existence of mineral fuel in the form of coal appears to be in the Upper Mississippi region. Jesuit missionaries in the Assiniboine land, then in what is the State of Minnesota of today, make record of the occurrence of coal as early as 1659. In describing the Poulak (Assiniboine tribes) this statement occurs: "Comme le bois est rare & petit chez eux, la nature leur a appris à faire du feu avec du charbon de terre, & a couvrir leurs cabanes avec des peaux. . . ."\* It is also quite possible that the Ioway Indians of the northern prairies also made use of the lignite deposits of the region such as are found, for example, in Brown county, Minnesota, near the headwaters of the Des Moines river, and on the Big Sioux river in Plymouth county, Iowa.

When LaSalle established, in 1660, Fort Crève Cœur on the Illinois river near the present site of Peoria, large coal beds were found and used. Father Hennepin, who was associated with LaSalle, states in the journal of his travels, that at the place mentioned mineral coal exists. In an English edition of his map of the Upper Mississippi region the location is clearly represented.\* That he was not in any way mistaken is amply shown by subsequent developments.

In his letters regarding the natural productions found along the Illinois river, written a few years later, La Salle also mentions the fact of the occurrence of coal at Crève Cœur. These letters were recently reprinted in Paris by Margry.\* The following paragraph has a special interest in this connection: "Il y a aussy quantité d'ardoisieres et charbon de terre; quatre lieues plus bas, a droite, on trouve la rivière des Pestigouki dans laquelle j'ay trouve un morceau de cuivre et

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\*Relation de ce qui s'est Passé de plus Remarkable aux missions des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus en la Nouvelle France, en années six cent suizante enuoyée au R. P. Claude Baches, A Paris, Sebastien Cramoisy, MDCLXI. "As wood is scarce and very small with them nature has taught them to burn coal in its place, and to cover their wigwams with skins."

\*New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, etc., English ed., map, London, 1698.

\*Mém. et doc. pour servir la l'histoire des origines Francaises des pays d'outre-merc; t. II, Lettres de Cavalier de la Salle et correspondance relative a ses entreprises (1676-1685), p. 175, Paris, 1879.



une espece de metal que j'envoyay, il y a deuxans, a M. de Frontenac dont je n'ay point en de responce, et que je croy de la bronze, si elle se trouve en mine."

Still another very early reference to the occurrence of coal in the Upper Mississippi valley is that of Le Gardeur de l'Isle, who writes in 1722 from Fort Chartres, near Kaskaskia, that he accompanied one De Renault to the Illinois river to look after copper and coal mines.\*

The French early knew of the existence of coal which outcropped on the Missouri river near its mouth, at a point called La Charbonnière. Nearly a century later, in 1805, Pike, when he started on his famous trip to the sources of the Arkansas river, passed the place. He says: "Six miles below St. Charles, on the south side, in front of a village called Florissant, is a coal hill, or as it is termed by the French, La Charbonnière. This is one solid sandstone hill which probably affords sufficient fuel for all the population of Louisiana."\*\*

Long on his expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky mountains, in 1819, also visited Charbonnière.\* He also noted other coal deposits in going overland in a direct line from the mouth of the Missouri river to Council Bluffs. "The Chariton river originates near the De Moyen river of the Mississippi and traverses the region which is of great importance both on account of the fertility of its soil and its inexhaustible mines of coal. . . . These extensive beds of coal will be considered of great value and the necessities of the inhabitants will lead to their early explorations."\*\*

The first distinct mention of the occurrence of mineral coal in Iowa appears to be that of Featherstonhaugh,\* who in 1835 descended the Mississippi river in a canoe, from Dubuque to St. Louis. At the mouth of Rock river, on both

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\*Coll: Wisconsin State Hist. Soc., Vol. XIII, p. 275, 1888.

\*Explorations to Sources of Mississippi, etc., during 1805, 1806, and 1807, pt. ii, p. 126, Philadelphia, 1810.

\*Exp. Pittsburg to Rocky Mts., etc., Vol. I, p. 70, 1823.

\*Ibid., p. 97.

\*Rept. Geol. Reconnaissance, etc., to Coteau de Prairie, p. 129, Washington, 1836.

sides of the Mississippi, he reports the occurrence of bituminous coal deposits.

The same year Albert Lea investigated for the Federal government the resources of the Black Hawk Purchase,\* comprising the present eastern Iowa, and noted the occurrence of coal in many places. In the Des Moines valley he records large coal deposits existing between the mouth of that river and the Raccoon forks.\*

\*Notes on Wisconsin Terr., particularly with Reference to Iowa Dist. or Black Hawk Purchase, 53 pp., Philadelphia, 1836.

\*Ibid., p. 25.

## STEAM FERRY

FROM

### FORT MADISON TO APANOOSE.

The undersigned have recently purchased of Mr. Edward White, the above ferrying privilege and Boat, the latter of which during the last fall has underwent a thorough repair being almost entirely constructed; the engine has been so altered as to very much increase her speed, in short the whole has been rendered much more safe and expeditious than it formerly was.

This ferry is the nearest and on almost the entire accessible route to Ft. Madison or the Des Moines country, this being the only point in the south part of the Territory free from inundation. The public need not fear double charges as is the case at other places as we have but one price which is fixed by law and we are determined that the public shall not be disappointed with the want of exertion on our part. The Boat will remain at each landing only 15 minutes going and returning.

### BILL OF FARE.

For each wagon and two horses or oxen including the persons and baggage actually belonging the same.....	\$1.00
Each additional pair of horses or oxen.....	.25
Each wagon or cart and one horse including the persons and baggage actually belonging to the same.....	.75
Each man and horse.....	.37½
Each loose or led horse.....	.25
Each footman .....	.12½
Each head of loose cattle .....	.12½
Each head of sheep, hogs, etc.....	.06¼

McCARVER, WHITE & DOOLITTLE

—*Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser*, Burlington, I. T., March 28, 1840.

# PROMINENT MEN OF EARLY IOWA.

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BY EDWARD H. STILES

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ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THOMAS S. WILSON.

I know nothing of the ancestry of Judge Wilson. I have not been able to obtain any information respecting it, and the autobiographical narration embraced in this sketch fails to throw any light upon it, save that it discloses that he was given an academic education, from which we naturally infer that at least his parents were fairly well circumstanced and able to give their son a suitable education. Beyond question he belonged to a strongly intellectual family. He had two brothers who as well as himself attained more or less eminence as men of ability. His brother George was an officer of repute in the regular army and a member of General Zachary Taylor's regiment. His brother David, whom I knew well and who was a most companionable and delightful man, was an able lawyer and for a number of years judge of the district court in the district embracing Dubuque county, and his brother, James Wilson, was one of the most distinguished lawyers in California. The latter had two sons who became leading lawyers in San Francisco. While in California quite a good many years ago, I was told that Wilson was the greatest land lawyer in the State, particularly along the line of Spanish grants. He was regarded as very able. I might also add that Judge Wilson had a nephew whom I knew in Missouri, George Wilson, a banker at Lexington, who was a man of decided intellectual parts; that he has another nephew in Kansas City, Missouri, B. Wells, a learned lawyer, who was one of Edwin M. Stanton's secretaries during the war of the Rebellion; that he had a niece at Dubuque, Rebecca Wells, one of the brightest as well as one of the loveliest

of women, who became the wife of the distinguished Iowa editor, M. M. Ham, of the *Dubuque Herald* (both long since dead); and that he himself had a daughter who was regarded as one of the most charming and gifted ladies in Dubuque. I know not whether she be living.

He enjoyed many offices of trust and in every one he exhibited perfect fidelity. Among them, that of prosecuting attorney of Dubuque county, and of Grant county while we were a part of Wisconsin Territory, and he was one of the commissioners to settle the title to the Half-Breed Tract. After the organization of the Territory in 1838, he received the first nomination for Congress. But pending this, the news came of his appointment as one of the judges of the Territorial Supreme Court which he concluded to accept, and in consequence declined the nomination for Congress. He came within one vote of being elected United States Senator when George Wallace Jones was chosen for that office. In 1852, he was elected district judge of the second judicial district and re-elected in 1857, serving in that capacity for eleven years, making in all a judicial service on the Territorial and State bench of twenty years. He several times represented Dubuque county in the legislature. In every position he proved an able, true, and useful servant of the people. He was the early and constant friend of Dubuque and a protector of its rights. He was ever the friend and ally of the early settlers and exerted himself on all needful occasions to defend their rights. He was selected to represent them at Washington when their titles were threatened by Congressional action, and on all occasions showed his fidelity to the people who had braved the perils of the wilderness to found a State, and for him in return they always cherished an appreciative regard.

When appointed as one of the Supreme Court judges, he was scarcely twenty-five years of age and by several years younger than his associates. Not only young in years, but in appearance, his slight form and stature accentuated his boyishness; he hardly filled the preconceived idea of what a



judge should look like. This, as well as his innate good nature, is illustrated by the following relation of Professor Parvin:

At the date of the organization of the Territory, Judge Wilson was the only one of the judges on the ground. Judge Mason was absent from Burlington and Judge Williams had not yet arrived at Bloomington (Muscatine). Having attained my majority, I was anxious to be admitted to the bar and repaired by steamer to Dubuque that I might be sworn in by Judge Wilson. Arriving at Dubuque I sought the residence of Judge Wilson without delay. Reaching the open door (for it was midsummer, and the whole scene now, after forty and eight years have passed, seems like a "midsummer's dream") we were met by a pleasing and youthful-looking gentleman who invited us in. Taking him for a son of the old Judge, I asked for his father. He had no father, he said, and even blushed at my embarrassment. Rallying in a moment, we stated that we had called to see His Honor, Judge Wilson, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa; and were surprised, as well as more embarrassed, when informed that he was Judge Wilson. Could it be possible that this young man was one of the Supreme Judges! Three months later when the first term of the Court was about to close at Burlington, a steamer from below was announced. Judge Wilson, desirous of returning to his home at Dubuque, requested the United States Marshal, General Francis Gehon, who also lived in Dubuque, to go and secure him a berth. The General, an old and large man, went to the steamer and engaged a room for the Judge and so reported. A few minutes later Judge Wilson hastened aboard with his grip-sack, and having the number of his room, at once went to it. The Captain stopped the Judge at the door and said, "Hold on, young man, you can't have that room." "This is the room I've engaged," blandly remarked the Judge. "No, sir," said the Captain, a tall, middle-aged man of the world, "that room is reserved for the old Judge who is going to honor me with his company to Dubuque, and I am awaiting his coming. I will give you a good room, but not that one." The Judge, taking in the situation, good-humoredly replied: "I know the Judge well; he and I are good friends and always travel together." Just then the Marshal came in, and seeing the Judge outside the door asked: "Did you find your room?" "Yes," said the Judge, "but the Captain won't let me in." The Marshal, coming forward at once introduced to Captain Throckmorton his friend, Judge Wilson. The Captain, more surprised than we had been upon a former occasion, looked down upon the young Judge and then to the old Marshal and said: "What, this young man Judge of your Supreme

Court? In my country they make judges of old men, not boys." Grasping the young boy-judge by the hand, he cordially led the way to his room and laughed heartily afterward at his mistake.

It will go without saying, that the appointment of one so young to such a high and responsible office, shows that he must have been regarded as a young man of superior attainments. In 1881, I earnestly requested him to assist me in the present work by sending me a brief autobiographical sketch, together with such other information respecting the early time as he might be pleased to give. In kindly response he sent me the following narration, which I feel assured will prove of interest:

"I was born at Steubenville, Ohio, October 13, 1813; graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1832; commenced the practice of law there in 1834; left for Wisconsin the first of October, 1836. Edwin M. Stanton and myself were about the same age. Our parents were neighbors. When children we went to the same school (our first) and slept with our heads resting together on the lap of the school-mistress. When I left Ohio for the West, he came from his home at Cadiz to bid me farewell. He told me that he would move to Steubenville to fill my place at the bar, which he did. When he was Secretary of War he made it a point to bestow favors upon his early friends. He inquired of my brother David who called upon him in Washington, why I had not been to see him. My brother remonstrated with me for not having done so, saying that Mr. Stanton had remarked that I was the only early and intimate friend on whom he had not bestowed an office, and he told David that he wanted me to come and see him. Having business in the East a few months after that, I called at the War Office to see him. It was during the Civil war. The ante-room was filled with generals and other officers waiting for an audience. I sent in my card. He immediately sent for me to come to his room. I was conducted in. Upon entering he took me by the hand, gave me a hearty greeting and after some friendly and reminiscient conversation, insisted that I should go home with him at five o'clock and remain his guest during my stay in

Washington. He said he desired to send me South on important business for the Government. I told him that I greatly appreciated his kindness, but that as my wife was very near her end with consumption, I could not leave her or be absent longer than possible from her and that I must leave for home on the next train. I had a high regard for him and deeply regret that I did not see more of him in his later years. He was one of the most extraordinary men in history.

"When I came to Wisconsin I landed with my wife at Prairie du Chien, as my brother, George Wilson, who was a lieutenant in General Taylor's regiment, was living there. George advised me to settle either at Mineral Point or Dubuque. I visited the former place, but did not like its appearance. On my way back to Prairie du Chien, feeling homesick and melancholy and much perplexed as to which of the two places would be the most desirable, I alighted from my horse at one of the Platt mounds and tossed up a dollar, saying to myself, 'if heads turn up, I will go to Dubuque; if tails, to Mineral Point.' It turned up heads and I started on a canter for Prairie du Chien. The steamer which made semi-annual visits to the town, had made its fall visit and we were obliged to put our baggage into a canoe, and by this means of conveyance we made our way to Dubuque. We reached Cassville the first evening, and Dubuque on the second, eating our mid-day lunches on the island.

"I immediately opened an office, soon acquired a practice, and in a short time was appointed prosecuting attorney. Judge Irvin, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Territory, was assigned to the judicial district composed of the counties on the west side of the Mississippi; Judge Dunn to the counties of Grant, Crawford, Iowa and Green; and Judge Frazer to the eastern counties. There were then but two counties on the west side of the river, viz: Dubuque and Des Moines. The boundary line between them on the river was a few miles below Davenport.

"I brought a suit of forcible detainer in favor of a client against Antoine Le Claire of Davenport, to recover the pos-

session of a farm adjacent to that town. The suit was tried before Warner Lewis, a justice of the peace in the town of Dubuque. Stephen Hempstead, W. W. Chapman, Peter H. Engle and myself were the only practicing attorneys at Dubuque. Thomas P. Burnett, a very talented and experienced lawyer of Prairie du Chien, had one side or the other of every case in the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford, in 1837-8.

"In 1837 I was appointed by Governor Henry Dodge prosecuting attorney of Dubuque county, and by the court prosecuting attorney of Grant county, but soon resigned as I disliked the business of prosecuting.

"As soon as the bill organizing Iowa was passed, the northern counties held mass meetings for the nomination of a delegate to Congress, and I was nominated. W. W. Chapman, who had removed to Burlington, was a candidate also. After my nomination, at the suggestion of friends, I prepared to canvass the lower counties of the Territory. When I arrived at the steamer to take my passage to Burlington, I was informed by the clerk that I had been appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa. When I expressed my doubts about it he took me into the office and showed me a copy of the *Missouri Republican* which contained a notice of it. I then returned home to consider whether I should accept. After a few days' consideration I concluded to do so, and declined the nomination for Congress.

"The most important lawsuit with which I ever had any connection, either as judge or lawyer, was the suit in which was tried the validity of the Spanish and Indian grant to Julien Dubuque for the land including the present city of Dubuque, and running from the mouth of the little Maquoketa to a point nine miles west, thence south in a parallel line to the Mesquibenanques Creek (now called 'Tete des Morts'), thence east to where that creek empties into the Mississippi river. Julien Dubuque was an Indian trader, a Canadian Frenchman, whose trading-house and dwelling were located at the mouth of Catfish Creek about eleven and one-half miles below Dubuque. He purchased his goods from Mr. Chouteau of St. Louis, a prominent member of the American Fur Com-



pany. In the year 1788, Dubuque, at Prairie du Chien, procured a grant for the same land from the Indians (Sacs and Foxes), and presented it in 1796, to Baron Carondelet, the Spanish governor of the Territory of Louisiana at New Orleans for confirmation. The Baron endorsed upon the petition of Dubuque the words, 'Granted as prayed for,' and signed it. A grant was first procured from the Indians who then occupied the country, as the Spanish government never allowed any intrusion upon their lands without their consent, and it is worthy of note here that it never sold an acre of land in its American possessions, but granted the land to settlers upon their petition. It never surveyed the lands, but its rules required that persons who obtained grants of land should, unless a plat of survey was presented with the petition for the grant, have a survey and plat made, and these were recorded in the books of the governor's office.

"Dubuque never had this survey made. Being indebted to Chouteau for Indian goods, he conveyed to the latter the south half of the lands in his grant. Dubuque died at his trading-house on the land in the year 1810, and after his death the Indians occupied the land. The Territory of Louisiana was ceded by Spain to France and by France to the United States. When Iowa was organized as a Territory, the public lands were surveyed, and the sale of lands commenced. But for years after other lands on the river were sold, the lands described in the grant to Julien Dubuque were not opened for sale. These lands were kept from sale by the influence of the Missouri members of Congress, Thomas H. Benton, Lewis F. Lomax and others, who interfered at the request of the Chouteau family, which had great influence in Missouri. The pretext was, that the validity of the Dubuque claim should be settled before a sale of the land. But in the course of time, the commissioner of the General Land Office ordered the lands, including these, into the market, commencing as in all other sales, with a public sale. Before the date of the sale Congress met, and the Missouri Senators introduced a Senate resolution, which passed, requesting the President to hold these lands from sale. This caused great trepidation among

the settlers here who had settled upon and improved the lands, for the postponement of the sale depreciated the value of the lands and prevented their settlement. Further, it retarded the settlement of the town of Dubuque, and kept its population below that of Burlington and Davenport.

"Having a large farm on this tract on which I resided, I was called upon by many of the settlers to go to Washington, in order to prevent any interference with the sale. I did so, and had an immediate interview with S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler, our members of Congress. We had then no representation in the Senate. I represented the situation to them, and it was agreed among us at my suggestion, that Judge Hastings should call the next morning on the President, and ask him not to interfere to postpone the sale, but that if he thought he could not disregard the Senate resolution, then to ask him if he would not permit the sale to proceed if the lower House should pass a resolution requesting it. The President replied that he would. As soon as the House met Judge Hastings introduced the resolution. It was opposed by the Missouri members, and as the vote was taken *viva voce* it was difficult to decide whether it had passed or not. But Judge Hastings, after the House adjourned, went to the clerk and asked him for a copy of the resolution 'which had just passed.' The clerk replied, 'It did not pass, did it?' Hastings replied, 'Certainly it passed,' and the clerk gave him a certified copy, which was presented to the President, and the sale proceeded.

"With great joy we entered our lands, but the Chouteaus soon brought a suit to test the validity of their claim. I was at the first selected as the victim defendant, but as they were not certain on which part of the grant my farm was situated, they selected P. Malony, the owner of a large farm, as defendant. He employed me as his attorney, and I commenced the study of Spanish grants and Spanish law applicable to the case. This opened up a new field of research to me and to Judge Dyer, the United States district judge here, before whom the suit was pending, and we spent much of our time for two years in the investigation. The case was decided, as

a matter of form in our favor in the court below, and was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The accomplished gentleman, Reverdy Johnson, was the attorney for the plaintiffs, and I employed Platt Smith, Esq., to assist me in the defense. On the trial of the case in the Supreme Court, Mr. Johnson made a powerful speech for the appellant; one which surprised and alarmed Mr. Smith and myself, as we did not think that so good an argument could be made in so weak a case. The case was submitted and we waited at Washington many days anxiously for the decision. My wife and I were stopping at Brown's hotel, as also were United States Supreme Judge McLean and his family. I should have stated before, that in the conclusion of my argument to the court, in order to call its attention to the importance of the case, and to inform them that the controversy was not about a tract of wild and unsettled land, I remarked that a decision of the case adverse to my clients, would place hundreds of families at the mercy of foreign, heartless speculators, turning them from house and home; that these men, women and children would be turned into the wilderness and be in a worse predicament than were the children of Israel when they were in the wilderness, for the latter had the 'pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night,' to light their path and direct their wanderings, and their hunger was satisfied by manna from Heaven, while our poor settlers would have no such blessings, and hunger, poverty, destitution and death would mark their lonely way.

"One morning while we were thus anxiously waiting for the court's decision, my wife and I were at the breakfast table, waiting for our breakfast to be brought, when Judge McLean entered with his family, and they seated themselves near us. Judge McLean then said to my wife in a playful manner, 'Mrs. Wilson, are you ready this morning to pack up and start into the wilderness?' alluding to my argument. She replied, 'No, Judge, and I hope the court will not make any decision that will render that necessary.' Without waiting for my breakfast, I hastened to the room of my colleague, Platt Smith, who was sleeping soundly, and said to him, 'Smith, wake up, we

have gained our case.' 'What makes you think so?' said he. I related to him what Judge McLean had said at the table, adding that Judge McLean was too much of a gentleman to joke with us upon the subject if the decision had been against us. We hastened immediately to the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court to inquire about the decision, and were informed that the judges had made a decision in their room the day before, but what it was, was not known. In a few days a decision by an unanimous court was handed down in our favor, based on the ground that there never was a legal survey of the grant, and that the paper signed by the Baron Carondelet was merely an inchoate grant.

"I may add here that for my services in the case, including two years of labor and the expenses of two winters' sojourn in Washington, waiting for the cause to be reached and then trying it, I received the enormous fee of eight hundred dollars in city warrants which I had cashed for seven hundred dollars. The land in controversy was nine miles wide and twenty miles long, situated on the banks of the Mississippi river and including the city of Dubuque.

"Julien Dubuque had great influence with the Indians, and sometimes resorted to unworthy measures to maintain his influence over them. At one time he was desirous of obtaining a favor from them, which was refused by them after three days' solicitation. On the evening of the third day he told them that if they did not grant his request he would set fire to and burn up the Mississippi river the next morning. In the night he took out a barrel of turpentine and poured it on the still waters of the creek near its mouth. The turpentine, like oil, floated on the surface. In the morning he set fire to the turpentine, telling the Indians that to show them that he had power to fulfill his threat to burn the river he would burn the creek. He touched fire to the turpentine and the blaze, to the great astonishment of the Indians, spread over the surface of the water in the creek. He then called out to them, 'Will you grant my request or shall I burn up the river?' They immediately cried out that the request was granted, and besought him to put out the fire. He ordered the fire to stop



in a certain number of minutes, giving time enough for the turpentine to burn out. It was said to be the great object of his life to find out how many Indian wives he could get, but he never kept but one at a time."

As an accompaniment to the foregoing narration Judge Wilson sent me an additional paper containing some incidents and observations concerning the period, from which I give the following excerpts:

"I have associated with two generations of men and it is my opinion that the first settlers were far superior to their descendants of the second generation. Their necessities and the privations they endured drew out and strengthened their best qualities.

"There was no communication with the East excepting steamboat via the Ohio and Mississippi river. It was a two weeks' trip even to Wheeling or Pittsburg, and from thence to Washington almost an interminable one.

"There were but two counties in Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines, Davenport being included in Dubuque county. There were at Dubuque but three or four stores. These furnished the common necessities. If we wanted anything further we had to go to Galena.

"The Indians had at that time ceded only a strip of land about sixty miles wide along the river. There was not a railroad nor telegraph in the United States.

"When navigation closed our only communication with the East was by mail carried on horseback via Chicago. When traveling on the river was not safe we went on horseback to the Supreme Court and Legislature at Burlington, following the bank of the river.

"General Taylor, afterwards President, was stationed at the Indian agency of the Sacs and Foxes at Prairie du Chien. On the Neutral Ground were the Winnebagoes with their hereditary chiefs, One Eye and Wau-conda De Korry; after the latter of whom were named the towns of Waukon and Decorah.

"General Taylor landed with his regiment at Dubuque on his way to the Florida war. He had his family in a Mackinaw

boat. I suggested to him the propriety of his embarking to St. Louis on a steamer which was then at the wharf. He replied, 'I always travel with my men;' and he *did*, in the boat, all the way to New Orleans, his men going in accompanying ones.

"At the trial of Chegaweyseum, a Chippewa Indian, for the murder of a half-blood trader, Burnett was employed to prosecute and I was appointed by the court to defend. While the prisoner was being conducted by the marshal from the jail to the court room, he was under the impression that he was to be immediately hung, and requested the marshal to shoot him instead. When he entered the court room he sang as he marched to his seat, the Indian death song, which translated was, 'Is it true; is it true; is it true, that I must die? Great Spirit, give me your hand,' stretching his hand toward heaven, and bracing himself with Indian heroism to meet the death which he instantly expected. Upon his acquittal he desired to go to Dubuque and serve me, and did. But being annoyed by some Winnebagoes, he finally returned to his nation. On leaving, he took my right hand in both of his, as a manifestation of gratitude, and pressed it against his heart, until its rapid pulsations could be felt. He subsequently sent word to me by a trader that he had for me two handsome Indian girls, as presents, for wives. My wife very unreasonably objected and the presents were not sent.

"I hunted over the ground where the city of McGregor now is. There was then no settlement there. Alexander McGregor sold eighty acres of land in Chicago, where the Wells Street depot now is, to buy at McGregor. The Chicago property is now worth many millions. The first court ever held in Iowa Territory after its organization was held by me in that county in September, 1838, at Prairie Laporte, from which the county seat was afterwards removed to McGregor.\*

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\*It must not be understood that this was a session of the Supreme Court, but of the *nisi prius* or district court of that division, the territory being judicially divided into three districts which were assigned to the judges respectively. Judge Mason had the lower district, Judge Williams the middle district, Judge Wilson the upper district. From the decision of any one of these district courts an appeal lay to the Supreme Court of the Territory which was composed of the three judges *in banc*.

"The first term of court in Jackson county was held by me in an unoccupied building belonging to Mr. Heffley, a grocer. A hogshead of molasses which was in the room was rolled against the side wall, with the end upward. Judge Grant was trying his first case in that county and the following ludicrous incident illustrates one of his well-known peculiarities. While addressing the jury the high-pitched, shrill and piercing tones of his voice, for which he was distinguished, reached far and near the ears of the loungers on the outside, who thinking there must certainly be a row on hand, rushed pell-mell for and into the court room. The bailiff, a short man, mounted on top of the hogshead to restore order, but while in the act of doing so at the top of his voice, the head of the cask gave way and he went down chin-deep into the molasses. The effect of this on the court proceedings can be imagined better than described."

My personal acquaintance with Judge Wilson commenced in 1864, and was actively renewed in and continued from 1867 to 1875, during the spring and fall sessions of the Supreme Court of the State at Dubuque, which I invariably attended, and indeed, was required to attend for the purpose of hearing the arguments, under the then law relating to the reporter's office.

During this latter period he was in the neighborhood of sixty years of age. Time had naturally wrought its changes. But he was the same amiable, kindly, thoughtful man that he has always been described. He was generous and charitable to a fault. He had not amassed a fortune, and was still in the hard-working professional harness. He was employed in important litigation, and continued active professional life to a late period.

He was in many respects quite in contrast with his associates. While he was short and slight, they were both tall and comparatively large. One of them was thirty-two years old when appointed, the other older, while he was only twenty-five. He had neither the dominant qualities of Judge Mason nor the vivacious ones of Judge Williams. But he was a rare man nevertheless; rare in the soberness of his judgment, in his general equipment and ability as a lawyer, in his industry

and usefulness as a judge, in the fidelity of his friendships and in his unfailing kindness of heart and manner. He was a natural-born gentleman. His tokens of heraldry were from the Almighty. He belonged to the old school of which there are scarcely any specimens left. He was able and efficient, both as a trial and associate judge, and he laid aside his judicial robes as unsullied as when he put them on.

In view of his great and well-known industry, coupled with his unquestioned ability, it has been a matter of surmise as to why a greater number of the published opinions did not emanate from him. His explanation which I cheerfully give is contained in the following letter:

Dubuque, Iowa, July 22, 1886.

Hon. E. H. Stiles.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 19th was received yesterday. My statement as to the authorship of the opinions of the court as contained in Morris Reports is, that at least one-third of them were written by myself. When I wrote out those in cases left with me, I procured L. A. Thomas, Esq., an attorney of this place, to copy them for me, and forward them to Mr. Morris, the Reporter. This he did, but neglected to note by what Judge the particular opinion was written. Mr. Thomas and I afterwards talked the matter over together, and he remembered well how the mistake occurred. The printer, where no judge was named as the author, credited them to the chief justice.

I think justice should be done me in the premises by some public notice, especially as a certain gentleman has referred to it as an evidence of my indolence.

Yours truly,

T. S. WILSON.

If, after the lapse of seventy years, the original opinions of the Territorial Court were now on file in the office of the clerk of the State Supreme Court, which is not likely, the matter could be definitely determined. For reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, I shall leave the further pursuit of the inquiry to some more curious antiquarian. I may add, however, that I am inclined to think that the important opinions of Judge Mason, in their characteristic modes of reasoning and expression, would on a close analysis so differentiate from the



others as to furnish quite satisfactory intrinsic evidence of their authorship. I may further add, that even if it were true that a greater number of opinions were written up respectively by Judge Wilson's associates than by himself, this would not be strange in view of his youth as compared to their more matured years and experience. But after having given the subject a pretty close examination, it is my deliberate opinion that the statement of Judge Wilson is perfectly correct. Indeed, if it were not, it is morally certain that it would never have been made. One important thing is clear from Judge Mason's statement, that upon full hearing and consultation they nearly always agreed.

Judge Wilson died in Dubuque in 1894, after a continuous service as lawyer and judge for a period of sixty years—from 1834 to 1894. He was a pure and lovable man, and in the entire history of the commonwealth it has never had a more faithful and heroic servitor. His name and memory should be perpetuated in its annals, and this I have in my feeble way endeavored faithfully to do.

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### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

#### IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Charles Mason of Iowa, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

T. S. Wilson of Iowa, to be Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

Cyrus S. Jacobs of Iowa, to be Attorney.

Their commissions to take effect from and after the 3d day of July next.

Edward James of Wisconsin, to be Marshal for the Territory of Wisconsin, in the place of Francis Gehon, resigned.

#### LAND OFFICERS.

Thomas McKnight, Receiver, Du Buque, Wisconsin, from 18th June, 1838.

Joseph W. Worthington, Register, Du Buque, Wisconsin, from 18th June, 1838.

Verplank Van Antwerp, Receiver, Burlington, Wisconsin, from 18th June, 1838.—Albany, N. Y., *The Jeffersonian*, June 30, 1838.

## DR. GALLAND'S ACCOUNT OF THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Dr. Isaac Galland was one of the earliest settlers of Lee county, Iowa, and among his other enterprises he published the *Iowa Advocate and Half-Breed Journal*, the first one of which was issued August 16th, 1847, under the following prospectus:

### PROSPECTUS OF THE IOWA ADVOCATE AND HALF-BREED JOURNAL.

Will be published about the first and fifteenth of each month. The publisher proposes to devote a portion of its columns to the dissemination of facts connected with the past history, present condition and future prospects of the empire county of Lee, in the new state of Iowa.

In politics the Advocate will be independent, but not neutral. At our hands fraud, dishonesty, crime and oppression shall receive no quarter. For the tampering demagogue, the trafficking politician, the apostatising renegade, the patron of injustice, the protector of villainy, the perpetrator of malice, the inventor of fraud, and the propagator of calumny—the destroyers of private comfort, and public tranquility, we have a “scourge of scorpions” which shall be unceasing and vigorously applied. No matter how exalted the station in society, or with what official dignity panoplied—these shall not protect the offender from public exposure. To the interests of literature and science, the supremacy of law, and the impartial administration of justice, we shall endeavor to contribute our humble support.

I. GALLAND,  
Nashville, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1847.

The extent of the circulation of this paper is at the present time unknown. The Historical Department through Mr. Washington Galland, a son of Dr. Galland, has been able to acquire four numbers of the first volume. The entire series is devoted almost exclusively to an account of the Half-breed Tract and litigation therewith. Dr. Galland who was one of the litigants was closely associated both with the

Government and Indian makers of the treaty before he became interested pecuniarily in the tract. It is deemed worth while to reproduce in toto the account which Dr. Galland published August 16, September 1, September 22, and December 15, 1847.

HISTORY OF THE SAUK & FOX HALF-BREED RESERVATION.  
NUMBER ONE.

On the 4th day of August A. D. 1824, the United States by treaty with the Sauk and Fox nation or tribes of Indians, purchased all the lands lying within the limits of the Northern boundary of the State of Missouri and extending the North boundary line from the Desmoines river at the Northeast corner of the said state on the same latitude to the Mississippi river through a district of country not included within the jurisdiction of the State of Missouri; it was provided in the last clause of the first article in that treaty, as follows, to-wit:

"It being understood that the small tract of land lying between the rivers Desmoines and Mississippi and the section of the above line between the Mississippi and the Desmoines is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sac and Fox nations, they holding it, however, by the same title and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held."—Ratified January 18, 1825.

Application was afterwards made to the office of Indian affairs in the War Department by the half-breeds to have these lands laid off and divided among them and in view of accomplishing this object, Congress appropriated two thousand dollars.

In 1832 Maj. Spriggs surveyed the tract under a contract with Gov. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, Mo., and reported the same to the Department. Soon after this the Government proposed to purchase the lands but the proposal was rejected.

In June, 1834, Congress passed the act hereinafter recited, relinquishing the reversionary right of the Government in said lands. The half-breeds and their vendees still supposed that the Government was slowly progressing in the partition and division of these lands among the rightful claimants until some time in August, 1836, the following unexpected and unwelcome intelligence contained in the following correspondence, was published in the Missouri Republican, in St. Louis, to-wit:

[A COPY]

SAC AND FOX HALF-BREED LANDS.

Notice is hereby given to claimants to the land lying between the rivers Desmoines and Mississippi, reserved by the treaty concluded on the 4th of August, 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, for the use

of the half-breeds of said tribes, that all measures having in view a division of said lands among the claimants, through the agency of this office have ceased by order of the War Department and that no further action on subjects connected with said land will be had by it.

Subjoined hereto is a copy of the communication from the Department countermanding further proceedings by this office relative to the land in question. And for the information and guidance of claimants a copy of the act of the 30th June, 1834, adverted to in the communication, is also appended.

(Signed) WM CLARK,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Superintendency of Indian Affairs,

St. Louis, August 5, 1836.

[A COPY]

Department of War,  
Office Indian Affairs.

April 23, 1836.

Sir:—The United States having relinquished by the act of 30th June, 1834, the reversionary interest of the lands of the Sacs and Foxes half-breeds between the rivers Desmoines and Mississippi and it having been represented to the Department that the half-breeds object to any agency of the Government in laying off and dividing the said lands reserved for their use, you will [ ]\* fore given to you on the subject, hereby countermanded and no further proceedings will be had by the Government in laying off and dividing the lands.

Very respectfully, your humble s'v't,

(Signed) ELBERT HERRING.

GEN. WM. CLARK, St. Louis, Mo.

An Act to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian reservation lying between the rivers Mississippi and Desmoines.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That all right, title and interest which might accrue or revert to the United States to the reservation of land lying between the rivers Desmoines and Mississippi which was reserved for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sacs and Fox nations now used by them or some of them under a treaty made and concluded between the United States and the Sacs and Fox tribes or nations of Indians at Washington

\*The four numbers of the *Iowa Advocate and Half-Breed Journal* in our files are the only copies known to exist. The paper is worn in creases and brackets indicate undecipherable words.—Ed.



on the fourth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be and the same are hereby relinquished and vested in the said half-breeds of the Sacs and Fox tribes or nations of Indians who at the passage of this act are under the reservations in the said treaty entitled by the Indian title to the same with full power and authority to transfer their portions thereof by sale, devise, or descent according to the laws of the State of Missouri.

Approved June 30th, 1834.

It will be perceived by the foregoing order of Mr. Herring, Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Gov. Clark, Superintendent, etc., that the War Department continued to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over this Indian reservation up to the 23d day of April, 1836, but the act of Congress relinquishing it to the half-breed Indians was passed June 30, 1834, hence the Government of [ ] exercised jurisdiction for nearly two years after the relinquishment, it is therefore, clear that the general Government did not regard the relinquishment of reversionary interest as an abandonment of jurisdiction.

Mr. Herring in very express terms assigns the reason why the Department countermanded their orders for laying off and dividing the lands among the half-breeds; he says:

"It having been represented to the Department that the half-breeds object to any agency of the Government in laying off and dividing said lands reserved for their use, you will therefore consider the instructions heretofore given to you on this subject hereby countermanded," &c.

The following letter from Gov. Clark to us, will explain the course adopted by the Department at that time and to some extent of the Government in reference to this land.

Superintendency of Indian Affairs,  
St. Louis, January 7, 1834.

DOCT. I. GALLAND:

Sir:—Your letter of the 12th ult. on the subject of the claim of Mary Tolman, formerly Mary Duque, and the accompanying deposition of Show-a-no-quoh, a Fox woman, in its support, have been received and shall be filed away for the necessary action at the proper time.

The copy of a certificate from certain chiefs and principal men of the Sac and Fox Indians as to the blood of St. Jean's children stated by you to have been also forwarded with your letter has not reached this office nor has the deposition which you mention as having transmitted, proving the heirs of St. Jean to have been of Sac descent come to hand. Should it be the wish of those interested to file these papers in this office let them be forwarded as early as practicable. And I would recommend that all claims

forwarded be supported by the deposition of the claimants and by such other testimony as is available; the depositions should be taken before a justice of the peace, certified to be such by a clerk of some court of record. Mere unauthenticated copies of certificates or reference to individuals will most likely not be considered sufficient when the claims come to be decided on.

I beg leave further to remark that the object now in view is to give an opportunity to all who consider themselves justly entitled to lands as half-breeds under the Sac and Fox treaty of 4th August, 1824, of presenting their claims with the evidence in their support. The time and mode of distribution of the lands, as well as the nature of the title to be conveyed, have not I am inclined to think, been yet determined, but as the lands are surveyed the subject will most probably receive an early attention at Washington.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient s'v't,

WM. CLARK.

#### NUMBER TWO.

In presenting to our readers the following letters from the chiefs of the Sauk and Fox Indians to Gov. Clark we would remark that the list of names, ages, residence and parentage of the half-breeds referred to, we may hereafter publish.

To General William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis:

Father:—Last year whilst at Prairie du Chien we wrote a letter to our Great Father, the President of the United States, requesting him to have the land surveyed which was given to our relations, the half-breeds of our nations at the treaty made at Washington City, on the 4th day of August, 1824; but as yet we have received no answer. Father, above are the names and ages of the half-breeds of our nation who were in existence when we made that treaty and to whom we gave that tract of land and to none others whatsoever. Father; we wish you to interest yourself for our relations the half-breeds of our nations who are mentioned on this list to have their lands surveyed and equally divided, it being perfectly understood at the before mentioned treaty that Maurice Blondeau was to have his choice of any place in the said tract of land so granted. Father; we wish you to remove all the white people now on that tract of land which we intended for the use of the half-breeds of our nations and not to allow any white people of any description to settle and live on that land except a father, a husband or wife of any of the half-breeds or any agent appointed by the President. Father; we wish you to prevent any white per-

sons or half-breeds from keeping any spirituous liquors for sale on any part of the above mentioned tract of land, on any account whatever but if [ ] white people or half-breeds who wish to sell goods to Indians or others, we can have no objection to their being allowed to remain anywhere on the tract of land, provided you choose to give them a license.

Perchapaho,\* his X mark.

Pishkeenanie, his X mark.

Wabalalow, his X mark.

Taimah,\* his X mark.

Keokuk.\* his X mark.

Mukkopaum, his X mark.

The above mentioned chiefs also request that Lalott (Keokuk's mother) a half-breed, shall have a share in the above mentioned land, that is to say, that Thomas Abbott's and Lalott's land may join together at a place called the orchard at the head of the Des Moines rapids.

Explained and signed before me this 9th day of June, 1830, at Rock Island.

(Signed) THOMAS FORSYTH,

*Indian Agent for Sac and Fox Indians.*

In presenting to our readers the following extract from a printed circular which we addressed to the claimants of these lands more than eight years ago we shall exhibit to the public our own position and views at that time on this subject. Great changes have taken place in our population since, but it will be readily perceived that no great change has taken place to advance the interest or to quiet the title to these lands. The schemes of judicial swindling and legislative robbery commenced about ten years ago—we believed at that time as we do now that the Territorial government had no jurisdiction in the case, unless applied to by the owners of the reservation for authority to choose arbitrators to lay off and divide said lands among the persons who might prove their rights to the same—that such proofs and the other proceedings of the board of arbitrators to whom the matter was referred might be rendered permanent matters of record, these arbitrators (or “commissioners to take testimony” as the act of Wisconsin denominated them) were required to report their proceedings from time to time to the District Court. If the partition of these lands had been through the agency of those persons mutually chosen by the parties interested, this would have been the act of the parties themselves; but the general partition law of Iowa Territory gave to the District Court

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\*These chiefs whose names are marked thus were principal men selected by their nation to make the treaty at Washington on 4th August, 1824, with others and were present on that occasion.

no jurisdiction over this Indian reservation. Congress has expressly reserved this jurisdiction to itself and the act of Congress relinquishing the reversionary interest of the Government therein to the half-breeds was no surrender of jurisdiction to the Territorial authorities—neither did the treaty of 1832 give any jurisdiction to the Territory over this land; 1st, because it is not within the boundaries described in that treaty—and secondly, if it had been included within the limits, the Indians did not sell it, having reserved it from sale for the use of their half-breeds in 1824. In some subsequent number we shall recur to this subject as connected with the opinion of the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of *Reid vs. Webster*.

In comparing the plan suggested by our circular extract hereinafter copied with the compromise midnight decree of partition of the 8th of May, 1841, it cannot escape the observation of anyone that the concocters and manufacturers of that decree stole the original design of an amicable adjustment of this matter from our plan as suggested in the following extract—but their entire ignorance of the rightful owners and of the means necessary to obtain that knowledge, together with their inherent villainy and desire of revenge and plunder, induced them at a late hour in the night after the adjournment of the court according to all ordinary rules in such cases, under circumstances of secrecy and most palpable collusion to manufacture a covinous and fraudulent division of the land among themselves, giving to the court itself a sweet morsel and laying a scheme to swindle the rightful owners out of all, unless they redeemed from Hugh T. Reid, he being selected as holder of the stakes in this game of judicial gambling, from the fact that he had nothing to lose, but everything to win.

“With eyes so grey and hair so red,  
With tusks so sharp and keen  
Thou’lt fight the shades when thou art dead,  
And hell won’t let thee in.”

Under what circumstances of deception this individual was recommended to our friends in St. Louis and in other places as an attorney or solicitor in chancery, we have never been able to ascertain—but this we do know, that he formed an early acquaintance with Ed. Johnson, Esq., and confiding in the integrity and capacity of this gentleman, we not only trusted much of our own business with him, but also recommended him to our friends, and that he formed a partnership with Reid in the practice of law, which proved his political death song.

We never contemplated a division of these lands without proof of ownership, but the utter ignorance of the parties to that decree was such that they could not prove their own claims, hence they



made a virtue of necessity in admitting claims to all whom they either knew or presumed would co-operate with them. They were in great haste to consummate their scheme—we were absent and in the State of Vermont at the time, and it was well, well known, not only to the Court but to its members and to the whole community, that we were both extensively interested in the lands, and thoroughly acquainted with many or all the circumstances of ownership therewith connected. It was therefore of the first [ ] promisers that this matter should be completed and the die cast prior to our return. To this end, therefore, a decree of partition of the whole property among a part of the rightful owners and a clan of pretenders was obtained. We together with many others were forever barred and concluded from all interest in said property—and this too in the absence of proof on the part of the favored pretenders and directly in the face and against a host of evidence upon the public record in our favor. Why was this? We had become a troublesome customer to some and our interest was worth stealing. Our partners in New York had confided the management of their claims to D. W. Kilbourn whose first noted achievement after he left the great fire in New York was swearing falsely against James Thurmon—then against others in several instances—next purloining deeds, &c., until he had given proof of his fidelity and talent in their service.

Many others had committed the care of their claims to Johnson and Reid, the former of whom having made an affidavit, (which the court in its great solicitude to get hold of the case admitted in lieu of the one required by law,) then retired from any further publicly known connexion with the business, leaving his partner to complete the scheme of villainy of which he was ashamed.

“On this conception Phoebus never smiled.”

By this covinous decree of partition at least one million and a half of dollars was awarded—where there was not one cent in law or equity due. As we hope to invite investigation on this subject, and whether we succeed or not in that wish, we shall refer to it again; we shall close for the present.

We shall now examine the present condition of this estate in relation to its present and future prospects. For the last ten years the timber on this tract has been esteemed as common booty, and within that time more than fifty thousand dollars damage has been sustained by the owners of this property in the loss of its most valuable timber, and it is to be regretted that this system of plunder is still increasing—if the present state of things continue a few years more this beautiful tract of country will be stripped of all its valuable timber. The ineffectual efforts already made to quiet

the titles to this property has only confirmed public opinion in the absolute uncertainty of ever accomplishing this object. And distrust among the claimants themselves has excited a public apprehension that a compromise will never be effected and the consequent uncertainty of title has both repelled emigrants and invited trespassers.

It has already been suggested that the difficulties in relation to the ownership of this property still remain to be settled by the operations of law or by the action of the parties themselves. And first, of the operations of law, it would seem that we have had more than enough already.

Many had turned all their hopes of success to the late Act of Wisconsin legislature, believing that if the provisions of that law could be carried into effect, the numerous vexed questions which had long disturbed the titles to this estate would be fairly and finally settled. The valid claimants ascertained and the land partitioned amongst them or sold and the proceeds divided under the direction of the District Court. But how disappointed have been the expectations of even the warmest friends to this measure. Every step that was taken to [ ] that law was obstructed by accumulating obstacles. It was urged that the legislature had no right to interfere—that the judiciary of the territory had exclusive and the sole jurisdiction of not only making up a judgment upon all those points of controversy but likewise the exclusive right of superintending the progress of every minutiae in the course of these investigations, together with many other objections which it is useless to enumerate. The law, therefore, being unavailing, not from any real defect therein, but from the squeamishness of some who were charged with its administration, it was thought best to repeal it and which has been done accordingly by the late legislative assembly of Iowa Territory. We are now told that the late legislature of Iowa have enacted another law under the title of a general partition law which is intended to afford the desired relief. So far as I am capable of judging it is infinitely inferior to the one repealed and possesses no adaption whatever to the case in question, unless the presumption can be established that the owners of the Half-Breed Lands are Infants, Idiots and Lunatics, and in that event the law is a good one, provided the friends of the non-compas are pleased with the judge of the District Court is his super-added relation as Guardian.

I am fully persuaded that if any law now existing in the territory, or any law hereafter to be enacted, with every possible fitness to the subject, was attempted to enforce the adjustment of the present difficulties it would result in consuming more than the whole estate is worth in court charges, attorneys' fees etc. Many who had commenced their legal career with the strongest probabilities of success would be

disappointed; while others, who were almost despairing at the outset, would find themselves to be the successful party, but not until they have paid well the second time for their property, or being unable so to do, those who had fought the battle must take the spoil.

We might advert to the lawless character of that extraordinary tax sale in December last as evidence that the existing authorities in this territory do not desire an adjustment of this matter advantageous to the present proprietors, but would rather lay the foundation for a new enterprise in the form of tax-titles. And if we may be permitted to infer, from the extraordinary character of their recent legislation in other matters we should not be disappointed if the next legislative assembly should declare the fee simple to be duly vested in such tax claimant. It is true that the tax sale alluded to is unconstitutional and unlawful in reference to the very law under which it was pretended to be sold. But if we are to be robbed, it is not because an effort for that purpose has been wanting. Another cloud is thrown over this already abstruse affair and the projectors of this new scheme of speculation doubtless contemplate security in the density of the cloud to which this pretended sale is designed to contribute. And now, after two years' legislating what has been accomplished? Instead of relief from our former troubles our embarrassments have been increased and our property rendered almost worthless. Shall we suffer ourselves any longer to be thus inveigled by the fallacious pretensions of those, who, while they affect to assist us, will rifle our pockets and run away with the spoils? Or shall we abandon those golden notions which were conceived at an early period in the history of this operation and acting generously towards each other make such reasonable concessions to one another as may at least afford an indemnity to all? When we reflect on the almost endless litigations which must attend any course of judicial investigation, the appeals which inevitably will be taken from one court to another and the reversed decisions which may be anticipated with certainty, who that wishes to realize even a dollar from his investments in this property, can for a moment hesitate between the operations of the law and the compromising action of the parties themselves? Should we, however, continue to entertain such overweening notions of our own exclusive pretensions as to reject the proposed compromise, we must not be disappointed if we entail to our posterity a fruitful source of lawsuits and ruin. In conclusion, we will next inquire what the parties can do for themselves.

Surrounded as this affair has been with such a mass of accumulated embarrassments I should long since have abandoned it as a hopeless case, but I have always been accustomed to confide in the people themselves and I still believe they will act prudently

and wisely as soon as they can act understandingly. The first step necessarily to be taken in order to effect a union and concert of action among the whole body of claimants will be for those who have regarded themselves exclusive owners of this property to pare down their extravagant expectations and abandoning these golden dreams act justly and generously towards those claimants whose pretensions they have been disposed to disallow. A union upon equitable terms to all the parties interested may be regarded as advantageous as much to one class of claimants as to another. But it is urged by some that this plan of admitting the claims of all who have a fair appearance of title upon the public records we shall greatly diminish the quantity of land to which each individual will be entitled. This is true, but is it an easy matter to determine who are the losers? If we can readily ascertain this point, our object is already attained; we need proceed no further. This question would again involve the reconsideration of the entire subject and leave us where we began. If indeed the quantity of land to which each individual may be entitled should be hereby diminished, it is equally true that this disadvantage will be more than counterbalanced by the increased value of the property arising from the security of the titles and the severality of the ownership. This property has never been esteemed as valuable at any other period of its history as it was in the summer of 1837, when an effort similar in its general character to the one now contemplated, was attempted and might have succeeded had it been encumbered with fewer heads and less jealousy. I hope to be excused for saying that I have always attributed the failure of that effort in a great measure to the circumstances of having committed the management of these affairs to persons unacquainted with the local difficulties which incumbered the subject. And those gentlemen with whom I have endeavored to act at that time will do me the justice to say that it was with extreme reluctance that I relinquished the scheme of a compromise for a resort to legislation. This property has been rapidly depreciating in value during the last two years; hence the interests of all parties concerned as well as the peace of society and prosperity of that valuable section of the territory require that those causes of disquietude should be speedily and efficiently removed.

### NUMBER THREE.

Authorized by the treaty and act of Congress, recited in our first number of this history, many individuals were encouraged to purchase from half-breed Indians their presumed shares or portions in this reservation and from 1834 to 1837 public attention was more or less directed to these lands as a field of speculation. Several gentlemen in St. Louis, Mo., vested considerable sums of money in



these lands and within the period of time above suggested, small parcels of undivided interest in this tract of land was owned by individuals in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mississippi, etc. We had made a purchase of an equal undivided half of the portion of Mary Duque, a half-breed Fox woman who resided in our family and who had married one of our clerks, a white man named Tolman. This contract was made in the autumn of 1829. In the spring of 1830 we erected the necessary tenements and put under cultivation 40 acres of land in what is now called "Sand Prairie," on the river Des Moines, now occupied by S. Hearn. Upon this farm was placed the above named Tolman and wife with stock amounting to one thousand dollars, including the expense of making the farm. This was the consideration given for the first half portion of undivided interest in this reservation which was sold by a half-breed. As the first sales of almost any property brought into market are generally regarded as data from which to regulate subsequent sales and purchases, we had viewed this circumstance, though trivial in itself, yet not altogether undeserving of notice here.

Hence, it will be observed that in the first purchase ever made of interest in this reservation it was estimated at two thousand dollars a share or portion. Still, however, many of the half-breeds had formed a much higher estimate of these lands; their prices ranging from two to twenty thousand dollars a share. There were two contingencies which were calculated to produce this great disparity in the estimated value of these shares.

First, it was contended that this land was given by the Indians to the *civilized* half-breeds belonging to their nation and to none other. This rule, under the provisions of the act of Congress before referred to, would probably reduce the number of original reserves to not exceeding thirty. In opposition to this it was urged that all half-breeds, including more than a hundred, were equally entitled.

And, secondly, it was contended by some that the reservation contained more than two hundred and thirty thousand acres of land, if the north boundary was run where the treaty called for. Whilst others insisted that the present line was too far north already and that the tract should be greatly reduced from its present contents. Hence, a purchaser could not determine whether he was acquiring by his purchase of one share a hundred acres or five thousand acres.

As we had settled upon this reservation and felt an interest in the title which the government might grant as well as a correct understanding of its boundaries and extent, we carefully examined first the north boundary of the state of Missouri as established by law.\*

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\*Laws establishing the Boundaries of the State of Missouri, passed the 12th day of June, 1820.

"We do declare, establish, ratify and confirm the following as the permanent boundaries of said state, that is to say: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees north latitude; thence west along the said parallel of latitude to the St. Francois river; thence up, and following the course of that river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence from the point aforesaid north along the said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east from the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence down along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence down and following the course of the Mississippi river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning."

We then carefully compared this with the following treaty:\*

"The Sacs and Fox tribes or nations of Indians by their deputations in council assembled do hereby agree in consideration of certain sums of money, etc., to be paid to said Sacs and Fox tribes by the government of the United States, as hereinafter stipulated, to cede and forever quit claim and do in behalf of their said tribes or nations hereby cede, relinquish and forever quit claim unto the United States all right, title, interest and claim to the lands which the said Sacs and Fox tribes have, or claim, within the limits of the state of Missouri, which are situated, lying and being between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and a line running from the Missouri at the entrance of Kansas river, north one hundred miles to the northwest corner of the state of Missouri, and from thence east to the Mississippi. It being understood that the small tract of land lying between the rivers Des Moines and the Mississippi and the section of the above line between the Mississippi and the Des Moines, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sacs and Fox nations; they holding it, however, by the same title and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held."

From these authorities we formed our views of the boundaries and extent of this reservation. But very different constructions have been put upon these seemingly clear public documents.

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\*Treaty between the United States and the Sacs and Fox Tribes or Nations of Indians entered into August 4th, 1824.

This difference of opinion we have always believed originated in selfish and interested motives which afterwards drew into its vortex many honest and well disposed individuals, until the authorities of Missouri and Wisconsin and afterwards Iowa got into difficulties on this subject. Missouri claimed the right to run and establish her northern boundary from a point where the meridian which passes through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river where the same empties into the Missouri river, intersects the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines; "thence east from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the *said* river Des Moines." But our wise ones most logically contended that "the *said* river Des Moines" was according to the peculiar idiom of the French language, neither more nor less than the *Mississippi river*!! Hence, Missouri must run her northern boundary on a parallel of latitude with the rapids in the Mississippi. This maneuver, with all its imbecility and injustice, was urged before Congress and the motive was clearly apparent, when a multitude of land sharks rushed down upon the "Sauk and Fox half-breed tract" to make their "tomahawk improvements," declaring it was Congress land and that they were "pre-emptors," etc. And still to make their intentions appear more plausible and to divert public attention from their real motive, a great military campaign was got up against the northern frontiers of Missouri, and *another Wolverine war* was got up, much like that of Ohio and Michigan. But while our brave troops were keeping vigil on a tentless plain, near the contemplated field of blood, some gentle sibyl kindly whispered in the sleeping ear of our brave commandant:

"Dost thou then sleep great monarch of the woods;

The fawns are rustling near thee."

The army of invading occupation soon retraced their steps and were all safe at home on their own side of the Des Moines river the next day. Still a belligerent attitude has been kept up towards Missouri—her land marks have been demolished by some persons, who probably presumed that such circumstance would either support the peculiar idiom of the French language before alluded to, or move the rapids of the *said* river Des Moines to a more southern latitude.

It will be observed that an extension of the north boundary of Missouri from "the rapids of the *said* river Des Moines" to the Mississippi river to a point on the same parallel of latitude is the northern boundary of this reservation if there is any sense or meaning in either the French or English language. And our learned critics have understood it so, except perhaps one, who has assumed that the north boundary of this reservation is fixed, let the north boundary of Missouri hereafter go where it may—whether this

decision is predicated upon some idiom of French, Indian or English language, we are not informed.

But we do know that by a paramount law of the United States that section of an extension of the north boundary of Missouri which would be between the rivers Des Moines and Mississippi is declared to be the north boundary of this reservation.

#### NUMBER FOUR.

We close our third number of this article with a passing notice of some of the efforts used by demagogues and swindlers to rob Missouri of a part of her territory, and at the same time to cheat the half-breeds and their venders out of the greatest portion of their reservation.

We will here advert to a circumstance of vital importance on this subject, which the State of Missouri will doubtless not lose sight of, in the adjudication of her boundary question.

Col. Jno. W. Johnson of St. Louis, Mo., was present at Washington on the 4th of August, 1824, when the treaty granting this tract to their half-breeds was made by the Sac and Fox Indians; from whose letter we made the following extract:

"Dear Sir:—I have this day received the third number of your little paper, (Iowa Advocate) and believe it may be of great service to the *true owners* of the halfbreed lands; I say the *true owners*, because I know their number did not exceed thirty-eight, including St. John's children. And the list of names made out by the same Chiefs who made the treaty and gave the land, designated them by name to Mr. Forsythe, their Agent. I also believe it was the intention of those Chiefs that the termination of the northern line of Missouri, where it strikes the river Des Moines, should be the beginning point for the half-breed tract. At the treaty of the 4th of August, 1824, at Washington city, in order that, and for fear of being misunderstood, the Chiefs marked with coal the river Des Moines and Mississippi on a piece of plank, which was presented by them at that council or treaty, showing the situation of the land they were then giving to their half-breed relations—I also knew it from the Chiefs themselves. And when the northern boundary of Missouri is established the half-breed claimants should insist on their rights—as it now is, they are deprived of one-half of their rights; and the United States having sold their lands should pay them for it. Still that fraudulent decree claim a participation in this additional land if recovered. At this treaty the Chiefs and head men of the Sac and Fox Indians, urged strongly on the Commissioner on the part of the United States, to consent that the half-breeds might have a strip of land ten miles wide and extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri river—the Indians in-



sisted on this proposition, alleging that it would be a means of securing peace and good feeling between the two races, to have the half-breeds settle on the northern frontier of Missouri, between the white people and the Indians—but the proposition being overruled by the Government Agents, it was finally agreed that the half-breeds should have the tract described in the treaty.

This circumstance shows conclusively that the Sac and Fox Chiefs intended to make a liberal bequest to their half-breed relations—they owned a vast territory containing many millions of acres, of which they desired to give their half-breeds about one million and a half, but being prevented from doing this by the interference of the Commissioner, they finally succeeded, as they supposed, in granting them about two hundred fifty thousand acres—but this again was curtailed to a little more than one hundred thousand acres; then a war was got up against the State of Missouri with a view of seizing upon a little more than half of what still remained.

Next the territorial Legislature, in order to make smooth work of it, had the whole tract sold in mass for taxes—but fearing that the work was not yet quite finished, they sent two of their friends, who happened to be out of employment, to *sit* at Montrose, etc., at the modest salary of \$6.00 each per day—and after *sitting* a whole summer, without any evidence of incubation, the Legislation next passed the golden egg to the care of the District Court, with a special injunction that a vulgar jury should not be permitted to handle the delicate charge—here this matter was permitted to rest, until another movement could be made upon the judicial chess-board.

The whole history of this judgment title as it is called, will be found in the reported trial of Reid vs. Webster, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa in that case, which will be found in this paper.\* And to which, therefore, we refer our readers as a part of our present number on the history of this tract.

[Following is the syllabus of Reid vs. Webster—ED. ANNALS]:

The treaty of 1824, with the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, by which certain lands were ceded to the United States, did not include that portion of their lands lying between the rivers Desmoines and Mississippi, which was reserved for the half breeds, belonging to said tribes. By this treaty of 1824, the half breeds had conferred upon them the right of private property in the lands reserved for their use, and not the sovereignty over them.

The title of the half breeds was not disturbed by the second treaty and cession in 1832, as the cession of lands from one nation to another, does not effect the right of private property.

The act of Congress of June 30, 1834, conferred upon the half breeds of the Sac and Fox tribes, a full fee simple title as tenants in common, to the reserved lands lying in Lee county, Iowa.

\*See Webster vs. Reid, *Morris' Iowa Reports*, p. 467.

Although a legislature has not the power to destroy vested rights, it can create or augment them.

If a legislature sees proper to violate the solemn stipulations of a treaty there is no power in the judiciary to prevent it.

If a treaty is by the constitution declared to be the supreme law of the land, so is an act of Congress. The latter may repeal the former, in the same manner that one statute may repeal another.

After the act of Congress of 1834, the half breed tract was to the fullest extent individual property, and as such, by the Organic Act, placed under the municipal regulations of the territory of Iowa.

The act of 1834, conferring on the half breeds a title, is a public statute, and should be judicially noticed.

A party to a judgment cannot collaterally impeach it for fraud, much less can a stranger be permitted thus to do it.

As a general rule, a judgment at law is an act so far conclusive, as not to be disturbed by another judgment at law.

A contract however fraudulent, is not a nullity; it is valid as to all the parties to the fraud, and to all others except those who are injured thereby.

Judgments rendered under an unconstitutional law are not nullities; and a sheriff levying and selling under such a judgment would not be a trespasser.

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## COPY OF RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at the meeting of the County Board of Callaway county, Missouri, at their meeting, July 23, 1862.

*Resolved*, That we condemn the policy pursued by weak-backed Union men of this county, in lending the weight of their influence, in signing petitions, misrepresenting facts, for the purpose of securing pardons for, and thereby turning loose upon the community, characters who have been guilty of the most outrageous crime and outrages against this community and their Government.

*Resolved*, That the action of such persons clearly "actively aid the rebellion," and that our duty will compel us to place their names on the Assessment Roll of this county.

GEO. DUFFIELD, Capt. 3d I. C.

JOSHUA J. P. JOHNSON,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Fulton, Mo., *Missouri Telegraph*, July 2, 1862.

# ANNALS OF IOWA

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## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

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### THE ALLISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

At the suggestion of General Grenville M. Dodge there was begun in 1908 the collection of funds for the purpose of erecting at the Iowa State capital a fitting memorial of the life of William B. Allison.

Organization was promptly perfected with General Dodge as chairman of a committee of well-known public-spirited men, one from each county in Iowa, and a number of Iowa men in other States. Funds were solicited and in the course of the effort, the Thirty-third General Assembly passed

An Act to create a commission authorized to locate and erect a pedestal for a monument to the memory of the late William B. Allison and making an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

WHEREAS, Certain patriotic citizens have undertaken to create by public subscription a fund to be expended in the erection of a monument at the city of Des Moines, Iowa, to the memory of the late Senator William B. Allison; and,

WHEREAS, It is necessary to provide a pedestal for said monument and a site for the same; therefore,  
*Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. *Commission—How Constituted.* A commission of five persons, to consist of the chairman of the Allison monument committee, the Governor of the State of Iowa, the Curator of the Historical Collections, a member of the Senate, to be named by the President of the Senate, and a member of the House of Representatives, to be named by the Speaker of the House, is hereby created for the purpose of erecting a suitable pedestal upon which shall be placed a monument to the memory of the late William B. Allison.

SECTION 2. *Powers.* Said commission is hereby clothed with full authority to locate and erect upon the capitol grounds, or any extension thereof, a suitable pedestal to be used by the Allison monument committee in erecting thereon a monument to the memory of the late William B. Allison, and such commission shall have authority to do all things reasonable and necessary to the location and erection of said pedestal, and the design for said statue shall be approved by said commission; provided, however, that said commis-

sion shall not expend in the erection of said pedestal a sum in excess of thirty (30%) per cent of the amount of the popular subscription made for the erection of said monument, and in no event shall said commission expend to exceed ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars.

SECTION 3. *To Serve Without Compensation—Expenses.* Said commission shall serve without compensation and shall be allowed only its actual expenses reasonably incurred while engaged in the discharge of its duties.

SECTION 4. *Appropriation—How Drawn.* There is hereby appropriated from the funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the authorized expense of erecting said pedestal and of said commission. The auditor of state is authorized to draw warrants against said appropriation upon the certificate of said commission showing that the several sums have, in good faith, been expended in the erection of said pedestal or in paying the necessary expenses of said commission.

In compliance with the foregoing act, there was appointed as a member of the commission on the part of the Senate, Hon. A. F. Frudden from Dubuque county, and on the part of the House, Hon. O. H. Holmes of Kossuth county. The commission assembled and organized in the office of the Curator of the State Historical Department in Des Moines. General Dodge was made the chairman, and the Curator of the State Historical Department, the secretary of the commission.

In January, 1912, Treasurer of State, Hon. W. W. Morrow, a member and the treasurer of the committee in charge of the raising of funds, advised the commission that he had in hand approximately the amount the committee had set out to raise, namely, \$40,000.00. This amount in hand rendering available the \$10,000.00 appropriated by the legislature, made a total of \$50,000.00. The commission issued its program asking for the submission of artists' models of a memorial to be erected at a cost not exceeding that amount.

By its program the commission endeavors at least by intimation to suggest the thought of the present generation as to the character of Allison. It hopes through the aid of the sculptor's genius to visualize in imperishable materials, and in accordance with correct forms of art, the meaning of his life. It hopes



to produce something of monumental nature, which by fairly depicting the character and individuality of the subject, will impart to any who did not know or understand the man, whether in our own or future generations, an adequate conception of him. With an offer of \$50,000.00 to him who shall best suggest the form of this expression, the committee believes it will be able to fully discharge its responsibility. In so doing, it hopes to set a standard in memorial expression to Iowa public men, pay respect to the most artistic tastes of cultured people, and erect to Allison a bronze or marble tribute equal in eloquence to those of him in literature.

The problem of the artist will be to depict the life of the one man of Iowa who more than any other was national in character; whose intimate association with every president from Lincoln down to Roosevelt is known and whose counsel entered into the executive judgment upon every crucial and many commonplace administrative matters during that period. The artist must conceive a life interlaced with the largest affairs in their trend through both legislative and executive channels—affairs of private as well as national and international character; a life in constant interposition to threatening aspects and often dangerous purposes; a force impelling beneficent results where disaster might have come. His influence dawned in the Civil war, and throughout the era following, with all its clash of interests, his was a masterful mind managing from equitable impulses and solely by peaceful means. That era, co-extensive with his life, bore fruits incomparable in gain to every American citizen from the very highest to the very humblest. Along the sky line of American accomplishment, with its hundred towers and spires of patriotic lives, none other is revealed in the Allison period holding to his steady level of high efficiency; none so much appears to be the bond uniting every element into one expanse of peace, prosperity and progress. If we are to know the big figures in American affairs by single words, one from Iowa should probably be known as the great harmonizer—Allison, the Harmonizer.

## NOTES.

Robert Fletcher Gilder, who contributes the leading article in this issue of the ANNALS, was born in Flushing, New York, October 6, 1856. He is a brother of the late Richard Watson Gilder, poet and editor of the *Century Magazine*, and of Joseph B. Gilder and Jeannette Leonard Gilder, journalists. Mr. Robert F. Gilder is on the staff of the *Omaha World-Herald*, is a painter and archaeologist, and the discoverer of the "Nebraska Loess Man," the oldest human remains found in America.

The *Fort Madison Democrat* of May 1, 1912, gives an account of the first church bell in Fort Madison. It first belonged to Captain Alvord and was used on his steamboat "Osprey," once the property of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. In 1842 Captain Alvord gave it to Father Alleman, who placed it in the steeple of St. Joseph's church. In 1856 it was presented to St. Mary's church at Hamburg, Fremont county, Iowa, where it is still in service.

Hon. George H. Williams, who died April 10, 1912, at his home in Portland, Oregon, emigrated there from Fort Madison, Iowa. He was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1823. He was a member of the Lee county, Iowa, bar when elected judge of the first district, and served as a presidential elector in 1852. He was appointed chief justice of Oregon Territory in 1853. He was a member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention and chairman of its judiciary committee. He was United States senator from Oregon one term, beginning in 1865. He was Attorney General in the cabinet of President Grant and was by him nominated for Chief Justice of the United States, but Mr. Williams withdrew his name. During the remainder of his life he continued in the active law practice, serving as mayor of Portland after he was eighty years of age.

Chapter 80, Acts of the Second General Assembly, approved February 5, 1851, is the basis of an article by the Curator of the State Historical Department in the *Road-maker*, Des Moines, for June. This act legally established and provided maintenance for most of the important early travel routes in Iowa.

The Women's Relief Corps of Vinton, Iowa, has purchased a granite monument and will erect it on the soldiers' lot in Evergreen Cemetery at Vinton. It is to present a figure of a Union soldier and is to cost \$500.00.

A soldiers' monument was completed at Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa, in June, at a cost of \$1,725.00. It is among the early results of Chapter 24, Acts of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, approved March 11, 1911, extending the provisions of Code section 430. The original statute authorizes the creation of a fund for the relief of and to pay the funeral expenses of honorably discharged indigent Union soldiers, sailors and marines and certain of their dependents, by the levy of not to exceed one-half a mill on the dollar on all taxable property in a county. The amendment provides the application of the fund or any part thereof jointly through the county board of supervisors and the Soldiers' Relief Commission, to the erection of a monument in any cemetery in the county, of which a portion has been set apart for the burial of Union soldiers, sailors and marines, and where there have been not less than fifty interments.

During the period covered by the months of April, May and June a History of Union county, Iowa, by George A. Ide of Creston, Iowa, was added to the library. Another Iowa item was a History of the Zetagathian Society of the State University. It is well illustrated and contains the picture of Carey R. Smith, the first president, and of the old stone capitol, which was the birthplace of the society.

Of the other books added during this period those from the State of Ohio take the lead. They were as follows: History

of Cincinnati, by Ford; History of Henry and Fulton Counties, by Lewis Cass Aldrich; History of Columbiana County; History of Crawford County; Historical and Biographical Cyclopedia of Ohio, 5v.; History of Tuscarawas County. For genealogical purposes the histories of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois furnish us much necessary data. Many of the early settlers of Iowa tarried in those states before they went farther west. Of particular interest in this connection is the History of Columbiana County. This county was settled mostly by Quakers from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Many of them came to Iowa, and Iowans of Quaker descent have found this history indispensable when they wished to trace their lineage. This book is one of the old style county histories, poorly indexed, but rich in genealogical material to the painstaking student. It was published by Ensign & Co. of Philadelphia in 1879.

The library is still lacking southern material. Books of this class were added as follows: Historical Raleigh from its Foundation in 1792, by Moses N. Amis; Forsyth county, N. C., by Adelaide L. Fries; Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians, by W. J. Peele; North Carolina, 1780-81, by David Schenck; Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-66, by George Cabell Greer.

Another interesting book added was the Philadelphia Directory and Register, which contains the names, occupations and places of abode of the citizens. It was published in 1794 and the original cost was sixty-two and one-half cents.

We have received Bulletin No. 5, published by the Mississippi River Power Co., which is entitled "Electric Power from the Mississippi River." Every other page is an illustration and gives something of an idea of the magnitude of the work.

Mrs. Jackson Beyer of Des Moines has just completed her book, French and Allied Families. Mrs. Beyer has spent several years in most painstaking research. She has visited



the early homes of the French families, examined original records, and taken pictures of the old homes. Much of her data, however, has been obtained from the Historical library. Her book will contain over a hundred illustrations, including a picture of the Historical Building. It will be an edition de luxe of two hundred copies, published by the Torch Press of Cedar Rapids.

The city of Council Bluffs has accepted the gift by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of a forty acre tract of land to which it proposes to add by condemnation an area of about twice as much, ninety and eighty-nine one hundredths acres, the entire area to be called Dodge Park in response to the suggestion of Gen. Dodge that it be in honor of his brother, the late Nathan P. Dodge, a pioneer of Council Bluffs.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, June 22, 1912.

A statue of Columbus was unveiled in Washington, D. C., June 8th. It cost \$100,000.00 and was designed by Daniel H. Burnham, architect, and modeled by Lorado Taft, sculptor. It faces the capitol.

Memorial University at Mason City has been finally closed and its property interests disposed of to Archbishop Keane of the Iowa diocese for the use of the Catholic church in discharge of its responsibilities of an educational, religious and charitable character. The institution was called the National Military College, and occupied thirty acres of land. It was projected some thirteen years ago by the national body of the Sons of Veterans.

## NOTABLE DEATHS

JAMES BAIRD WEAVER was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833; he died while temporarily absent from his home in Colfax, Iowa, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Evans, Des Moines, Iowa, February 6, 1912. He was educated in the rural schools and graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1854. He removed with his parents to Iowa in 1842, locating in Davis county in 1843. He began the practice of law at Bloomfield and was so engaged when he enlisted in Company G, Second Iowa Infantry, and received his commission as First Lieutenant. He engaged in the battles of Ft. Donelson and Shiloh and for gallant conduct was promoted to Major of the regiment. After the battle of Corinth he was promoted to Colonel and remained in command of his regiment until its term of service expired. He received a commission as Brigadier General by brevet in March, 1865. In 1865 he was a prominent candidate for lieutenant governor in the Republican convention. He was elected district attorney of the Second Judicial District in 1866 and served four years. In 1867 President Johnson appointed him Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Iowa district, in which office he served for six years. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1875, his nomination being virtually conceded up to the moment of the balloting and until the name of Samuel J. Kirkwood was sprung and his nomination achieved. Gen. Weaver became a leader in the National or Greenback party, and in 1878 was nominated for Congress in the Sixth District and elected. In 1880 he was nominated for President of the United States by the same party, receiving some 350,000 votes. He was again elected to Congress in 1884 from the Sixth District, and reelected in 1886. In 1892 he was nominated for President by the People's party, receiving a total of 1,042,531 votes and 22 electoral votes. A more complete biographical account will later be published, wherein will be recorded a wonderful career of courage on the battle field, on the floors of Congress and on the rostrum.

DR. GEORGE P. HANAWALT was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 11, 1836; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, June 19, 1912. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and was making preparations for his medical studies when he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Infantry. A few months later he was transferred to the regular army as a hospital steward. During his years of duty in the United States general hospital he attended lectures and in March, 1864, graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Soon thereafter he was promoted to the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon. He resigned in October, 1868, and removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he began his medical practice with success from the

beginning. He was commissioned Surgeon General of the Iowa National Guard in 1877, resigning after a service of sixteen years with the rank of Brigadier General. He was the company surgeon at different times for many of the railroads running into Des Moines, and at the time of his death for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Chicago Great Western railways, and for the Des Moines City Railway.

CAROLINE A. (RICE) INGHAM was born in Fairfield, New York, May 23, 1831; she died at Algona, Kossuth county, Iowa, June 11, 1912. She was a graduate of Fairfield academy, and on November 25, 1857, was married to William H. Ingham and in the same year removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Their removal to Kossuth county occurred in 1858, and their home in Algona was established in 1866. Mrs. Ingham is survived by her husband and by five children, of whom Mr. Harvey Ingham, editor of the *Des Moines Register and Leader*, is the eldest.

JOHN W. FREELAND was born in Owen county, Indiana, August 28, 1840; he died at Corydon, Iowa, April 27, 1912. When he was seventeen years old he removed to Corydon to enter the office of W. E. Taylor for the study of law. After his admission to the bar he entered the practice in partnership with his preceptor. He served as county judge for one term. In addition to a successful law practice which he enjoyed, he was early in the field of banking and was the founder or manager of several banking institutions. He was a lover of science and literature and a collector of geological specimens, of which he gathered a large number from different parts of the United States.

VERY REV. JOHN JOSEPH SMITH was born in County Meath, Ireland, January 1, 1836; he died at Emmetsburg, Iowa, January 25, 1912. He was educated at All-Hallows College, Dublin, graduated and ordained in 1870. He was appointed assistant at cathedral at Dubuque, and later was sent to Clermont, Iowa. He was appointed pastor at Emmetsburg in 1882, when the parish included eleven counties. Here he continued his service, the Catholic population of the original parish to which he was appointed having grown to 20,000 and the church property valuation to a half million dollars before his death.

JOHN HOMRIGHAUS was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, November 16, 1844; he died at Denver, Iowa, April 24, 1912. In 1850 he moved with his parents to Cook county, Illinois, near Chicago, where he was educated. He came to Bremer county, Iowa, in 1863, and resided in that county the remainder of his life, holding many positions of responsibility and trust. He was county supervisor for three years and mayor of Denver for five years. He was twice elected to the legislature, serving as representative in the Twenty-

second and Twenty-fifth General Assemblies and introducing and carrying through a number of important bills. He was for twenty years president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was instrumental in bringing about many improvements in his home town.

REV. WILLIAM ALBERT WISEMAN was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, September 14, 1850; he died in Des Moines, Iowa, August 10, 1911. He was educated in the rural schools of Ohio and the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., from which he graduated in 1871. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ohio, later moving to western Iowa, locating at Council Bluffs. After twelve years of itinerary work he moved to Des Moines, and in 1885 organized the Grace Methodist church. He was the author of numerous essays and sermons which were published in pamphlet form.

JOHN W. MURPHY was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 12, 1825; he died at Farrar, Iowa, while absent from his home in Jasper county, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1911. He was a school teacher in the county of his birth until he opened a small store, which he continued for three years. In 1856 he removed to Jasper county, Iowa, and in 1857 to the land he retained thereafter as his home and which he named "Elmwood." He was a warm advocate of better moral standards, and was for twenty-two years the secretary of the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, being engaged in the discharge of his secretarial duties when death came.

THOMAS CLELAND DAWSON was born at Hudson, Wisconsin, July 30, 1865; he died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1912. He received the degree of A. B. after his course at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1883, and A. M. from the same institution in 1898. He attended Harvard College 1884-5, taking the degree of LL. B. He was in attendance at the Cincinnati Law School in 1886, graduating from the latter institution. Mr. Dawson divided his industry between the newspaper and legal fields until he became engaged under the Department of State in the diplomatic field. He published a newspaper at Enterprise, Florida, in 1882-3, came to Des Moines and entered the practice of law in 1886, and in 1889 engaged with the *Des Moines Daily Register* as legislative correspondent, severing his connection with that paper when city editor in 1891. He removed to Council Bluffs and entered the law practice the same year, continuing for six years. He was Assistant Attorney-General of Iowa from 1891 to 1894, under Attorney-General John Y. Stone, and was in charge of the Chicago headquarters of the Republican National Committee in 1900. He was Secretary of the United States Legation to Brazil from 1897 to 1904 under Minister Conger. He was Resident Minister and Consul General of the United States to Santo Domingo 1904-1907, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-



potentiary to Columbia 1907-1908 and to Chili 1909-1910, and was Chief of the Division of Latin-American affairs in the Department of State from 1910 until his death. He was the author of a work entitled *South American Republics*.

CHARLES N. GILMORE was born in Stafford Springs, Conn., October 31, 1835; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 5, 1912. He was one of the numerous men of his time with the genius of working in and through the operating department of a railroad and into and to the top of an organization of such a department. He began on the Bellefontaine line in Ohio, but soon was employed as fireman on the Illinois Central railroad and was promoted to engineer before the Civil war. During that period he was a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central and in charge of regular and special trains of troops, filling his position, which was sometimes more than that of mere management of train business, with distinction. He was yet in the service of the same road when the great Chicago fire occurred, and in addition to ordinary work was detailed to the charge of special trains of spectators from the interior of Illinois to the scene of disaster, and of the stricken refugees from the city to places of comfort. In 1874 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Fort Dodge & Des Moines line and continued as division superintendent after the road was leased by the Rock Island Railway Company. He was, so to speak, the tutor of many men now in management of lines and systems of railways, and by such men, as well as by less important persons in the railway field, was held in singular honor throughout his life.

GEORGE W. TILTON was born in Dungannon, Ohio, June 19, 1855; he died at Wick, Warren county, Iowa, May 12, 1912. He removed to Montezuma, Iowa, with his parents when he was nine years of age and soon afterward to Dayton township, Iowa county, where he grew to manhood. He continued his residence in Iowa the remainder of his life, being engaged in farming or mercantile pursuits. He was elected to represent Iowa county in 1908, serving in the House in the Thirty-third General Assembly.

SHERMAN RILEY MACY was born at Bloomfield, Iowa, August 31, 1865; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, July 7, 1911. Professor Macy was educated in the grade schools of Bloomfield and at the Southern Iowa Normal, from which he graduated in 1888. He took advanced work in pharmacy and chemistry at Northwestern University, receiving the degree of Ph. G., and later Ph. C. He at once accepted the deanship of the school of pharmacy at Highland Park College, which position he held until in 1903 he was appointed State chemist and during his service established a firm reputation as an expert. He again did special work at Northwestern while on leave of absence in 1895, taking the degree of D. Pharm. In 1895 he was made State chemist of Idaho, and during his service of one year drafted a pure

food law, regarded as the best then in force in any State. A work on Quantitative Analysis is used as text in many scientific schools, and his contributions to chemical journals and his numerous laboratory guides and manuals have given him a fixed place in the annals of scientific writings in Iowa.

WARNER LEWIS CLARK was born in Virginia, November 14, 1822; he died at Buffalo, Muscatine county, Iowa, September 22, 1911. In 1828 his family removed to Illinois, living first near Rock Island, then at Warsaw and Andalusia. In 1833, Benjamin Clark, his father, who was then operating a ferry across the Mississippi river, removed to the west shore and established his home at Buffalo. Mr. Clark went into the pineries in 1848, cutting and rafting logs. Later he engaged in the timber business more extensively and removed to Davenport, establishing saw mills on Black river, Wisconsin. In 1850 he engaged as an owner in steamboating on the Mississippi, his packets running between Davenport, Rock Island and Keokuk. The business grew and prospered, some of the best boats on the river being in the fleet. For some years the government contract for carrying the mails between the points touched was held by Captain Clark, and by 1859 he had become very wealthy for that day. In the same year he suffered reverses in the general panic and soon thereafter returned to reside at Buffalo where he made his home until his death. At the time of his death Captain Clark was the oldest continuous resident in Iowa. He had contributed much to the newspapers and to students upon early men and events. His opinions were valuable and his statements always accepted on matters of interest to him.

JOHN RYDER was born near Tiffin, Ohio, August 14, 1831; he died at Vinton, Iowa, August 13, 1911. He was educated in the rural schools of his native county, entered the general mercantile business there, and very successfully engaged in grain and wool buying. In 1862 was elected to the Ohio legislature, serving one term. He had been a Whig but became a Republican and removed to Benton county, Iowa, in 1870, where he established a butter and egg commission house, which grew to large proportions. He became a supporter of Horace Greeley in his canvass for the presidency, and then a leader in the Democratic party. When he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth General Assembly in 1882, he was the first Democrat elected to the legislature from Benton county for many years. He served in the Senate through the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies.

CORNELIUS LORENZO POOR was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1845; he died at Burlington, Iowa, May 12, 1912. He was educated in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penn., entered a law office and pursued his studies until his admission to

the bar in 1874. He removed to Burlington, Iowa, to enter the practice in 1875, advancing to a position of leadership not only in the Des Moines county bar, but for a generation among the strong lawyers throughout the State. He was not much in public situations, his only service being as city solicitor. In that situation he devised and directed some of the most important developments in municipal government in the history of Burlington, notably the refund of the municipal debt, and the adoption and introduction of the commission form of city government. He was for thirty years president of the Hawkeye Publishing Company and in an editorial of the *Burlington Hawkeye*, May 14, 1912, acknowledgment was made of the strength and volume of the influence of Mr. Poor upon the policy of that paper and in the lives of its editors of departments. The lives of strong men who remain beyond the range of popular attention are difficult to portray in brief. These are none the less great lives. Such a life had C. L. Poor.

HENRY BLAKE MITCHELL was born at Claremont, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, July 15, 1818; he died at Fairfield, Iowa, June 2, 1912. He was an orphan boy at fourteen. At twenty-one he started west, the thread of his journey being typical of that of other New Hampshire pioneers, namely, by wagon to Troy, thence to Buffalo by canal, thence to Cleveland by boat, thence to Portsmouth, Ohio, by canal, thence by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until 1840, when he removed to his claim in Jefferson county. With a brother he soon established a tavern known as the Mitchell, "near the boundary line of the Indian country." He returned to his claim near Fairfield before the admission of the State and there made his home until 1890, when he removed to Fairfield. In 1852 he was elected a representative in the Fourth General Assembly, as a Whig. He became a Republican and remained a member of that organization throughout the rest of his life. In 1886 he was returned to the General Assembly as a representative. He was one of the founders of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, which he served as its president for fifteen years. He served for seventeen years as president of the board of directors of Fairfield township school district and for nine years as a member of the county board of supervisors.

REV. ELIAS SKINNER was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 3, 1827; he died at Waterloo, Iowa, May 1, 1912. He removed with his family to Iowa Territory, May 12, 1839, settling at Birmingham in Van Buren county. He was educated in the common schools, united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of fourteen, was licensed to preach in 1851, was ordained a deacon by Bishop Scott in 1855, was one of the original members of the Upper Iowa



Conference organized in 1856, and served the charges at Otter Creek, Sigourney, Cedar Rapids, Agency, Cornell College, Upper Iowa Department, Mt. Vernon, DeWitt, Marion, Tipton, Davenport, Dyersville, Raymond, and supplied Jackson Center, Manson and West Side. He served as a delegate to the General Conference at Brooklyn, New York, in 1872, was chaplain of the 24th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment at the siege of Vicksburg, retiring from the service upon the loss of his health. He attended the funeral of President Lincoln. He removed to Waterloo in 1890, where his residence thereafter remained.

JOHN ELY BREADY was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1840; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, June 5, 1912. He was educated privately and in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he went to New York to be a student of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he continued until April, 1861, when he returned to Philadelphia to join the artillery corps, known as the Washington Greys. He was rejected for physical disability. He made many efforts to enlist but failed until in the fall of 1862, he was given a commission in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and participated in its severe service, in which he suffered much exposure and disability from frozen feet, for which he was honorably discharged. In 1868 he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and engaged in manufacturing. In 1876 he was officially connected with the Centennial Exposition and immediately thereafter resumed the study of medicine, graduating from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1878. He removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1880, as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service, in which he remained until his death.

FRANCIS MARION RICHEY was born in Franklin county, Ohio, May 11, 1841; he died at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, January 19, 1912. He removed with his parents to Union county, Iowa, at the age of thirteen, being educated in Ohio and Iowa schools. He engaged in freighting on the old Mormon Trail, visiting Plattsmouth in 1863 and taking a load of freight across the plains to Denver. Returning, he resumed business at Afton, Iowa. He was elected sheriff of Union county, in 1868 and reelected three times, and after a service in this office for eight years he retired to a farm in Dodge township, Union county, on which he remained for a number of years. In 1880 he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives in which he served with great credit. In 1882 he removed to Plattsmouth, where he engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until his death. In his new home he took active interest in public matters, serving for two terms as Mayor of Plattsmouth.







First Territorial Librarian of Iowa.

THEODORE S. PARVIN  
at the age of 21.

(From Daguerreotype Loaned by Newton R. Parvin.)